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REPORT

ON

INDIAN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 11th December 1915.

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List of Indian Newspapers and Periodicals.

[As it stood on the 1st July 1915.]

NOTE.—(N)—Newspapers. (P)—Periodical magazines. Papers shown in bold type deal with politics.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Assamese.</i>					
1	"Banhi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Lakshmi Narayan Bezborua, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 46 years.	500
<i>Bengali.</i>					
2	"Alaukik Rahasya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Kshirod Prasad Vidyabinod, Brahmin ; age 56 years.	700
3	"At-Islam" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Akram Kham ...	500
4	" Alochana " (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Jogendra Nath Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	500
5	"Ananda" (P)	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Mahesh Chandra Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
6	"Ananda Sangit Patrika" (P).	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Pratibha Devi, Brahmo ; age 45 years.	200
7	"Antapur" (P)...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Biraj Mohini Ray, Brahmo ; age 30 years.	600
8	"Archana" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Keshab Chandra Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 36 years.	800
9	"Arghya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sures Ch. Palit, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 33 years.	700
10	"Aryya Kayastha Pratibha" (P).	Faridpur ...	Do. ...	Kali Prasanna Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 75 years.	1,000
11	"Avasar" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Lal Behari Datta, Hindu, Tanti ; age 50 years.	1,600
12	"Ayurveda Bikas" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Sudhanshu Bhushan Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 41 years.	600
13	"Baidya Sammilani" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Bikrampur, Ambastha Sammilani, Dacca,	1,000
14	"Baishnava Samaj" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Bi-monthly ...	Surendra Mohan Adhikary ...	500
15	"Baisya Patrika" (P) ...	Jessore ...	Monthly ...	Prasanna Gopal Roy, Hindu, Barui ; age 55 years.	500
16	"Balak" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	J. M. B. Duncan ...	5,500
17	"Bamabodhini Patrika" (P)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sukumar Dutt, Brahmo ; age 43 years.	700
18	" Bangabandhu " (P)	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Ishan Chandra Sen, Brahmo ; age 57 years.	150
19	"Bangal Mahila" (P) ...	.....	Do. ...	Abinash Ch. Sarbbabhouma, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 45 years.	.....
20	"Bangali" (N)	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banarji ; Brahmin ; age 69 years.	4,000
21	"Bangaratna" (N)	Krishnagar ...	Weekly ...	Kanai Lal Das, Hindu, Karmakar ; age 30 years.	400
22	" Bangavasi " (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Rai Sahib Behary Lal Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 58 years.	19,000
23	" Bankura Darpan " (N).	Bankura ...	Do. ...	Rama Nath Mukharji ; age 54 years	453
24	" Barisal Hitalshi " (N)	Barisal ...	Do. ...	Durga Mohan Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 37 years.	625

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
25	" Basumati " (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji and Haripada Adhikary ; age 48 years.	14,000
26	" Banddha Bandhu " (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Sriman Purnananda Swami, age 32 years.	750
27	" Bhakti " (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Dines Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 29 years.	600
28	" Bharat Laxmi " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Rabdh Nath De, Subarnabanik ; age about 35 years.	1,000
29	" Bharati " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mani Lal Ganguli Brahmo ; age about 32 years.	1,700
30	" Bharatmalila " ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Srimati Saraju Bala Dutta, Brahmo ; age 34 years.	450
31	" Bhisak Darpan " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Rai Sahib Giris Chandra Bagchi ...	250
32	" Bharatbarsha " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Amulya Charan Ghosh Vidyabhushan, Kayastha ; age 39 years ; and Jaladhar Sen, Kayastha, age 51 years.	4,000
33	" Bidushak " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Kshetra Nath Banerji, Brahmin ; age 41 years.	200
34	" Bijnan " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. Amrita Lal Sarkar, Satgope ; age about 43 years.	300
35	" Bikrampur " (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Quarterly ...	Jogendra Nath Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age 35 years.	500
36	" Birbhum Varta " (N) ...	Suri ...	Weekly ...	Devendra Nath Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 41 years.	997
37	" Birbhumi " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Kulada Prasad Mallik, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 34 years.	1,000
38	" Birbhum Vasi " (N) ...	Rampur Hât ...	Weekly ...	Satkowri Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 45 years.	700
39	" Brahman Samaj " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Pandit Basanta Kumar Tarkanidhi...	1,000
40	" Brahma Vadi " (P) ...	Barisal ...	Monthly ...	Manamohan Chakravarti, Brahmo ; age 52 years.	660
41	" Brahma Vidya " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Rai Purnendu Narayan Singh Bahadur and Hirendra Nath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha.	800
42	" Burdwan Sanjivani " (N).	Burdwan ...	Weekly ...	Prabodhananda Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 25 years.	700
43	" Byabasay O Baniya " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Sachindra Prosad Basu, Brahmo ; age 37 years.	900
44	" Chabbis Pargana Vartavaha " (N).	Bhawanipur ...	Weekly ...	Abani Kanta Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 31 years.	800
45	" Charu Mihir " (N) ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Vaikantha Nath Sen, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 42 years.	800
46	" Chhatra " (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Sasibhusan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 49 years.	500
47	" Chikitsa Prakas " (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do. ...	Dhirendra Nath Haldar, Hindu, Gandabanik ; age 33 years.	400
48	" Chikitsa Sammitani " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kaviraj Sital Chandra Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
49	" Chikitsa Tatva Vijnan " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Binode Lal Das Gupta, Vaidya ; age 45 years.	300
50	" Chinsura Vartavaha " (N).	Chinsura ...	Weekly ...	Dina Nath Mukherji, Brahmin ; age 49 years.	1,000
51	" Dainik Chandrika " (N).	Calcutta ...	Daily except on Thursdays.	Panchcowri Banerji. Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	4,000

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<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
52	" Dainik Basumati " (N)	Calcutta	Daily	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age about 48 years, and others.	3,000
53	" Dacca Prakas " (N)	Dacca	Weekly	Sasi Bhushan Biswas. Hindu, Kayastha.	300
54	" Darsak " (N)	Calcutta	Do.	Satis Chandra Bhattacharji, Brahmin; age about 40 years.	2,000
55	" Dharma-o-Karma " (P)	Do.	Quarterly	Sarat Chandra Chowdhuri, Hindu Brahmin.	1,000 to 1,200
56	" Dharma Tatva " (P)	Do.	Fortnightly	Vaikuntha Nath Ghosh, Brahmo	300
57	" Dharma Pracharak " (P)	Do.	Monthly	Nrisingha Ram Mukherji Hindu, Brahmin; age 52 years.	2,000
58	" Diamond Harbour Hitaishi " (N).	Diamond Harbour	Weekly	Mohendra Nath Tatwanidhi, Hindu, Mahisya; age 54 years.	2,500
59	" Dhruba " (P)	Ditto	Monthly	Birendra Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age 38 years.	490
60	" Education Gazette " (N)	Chinsura	Weekly	Kumatdeo Mukherji, Brahmin; age 25 years.	1,500
61	" Faridpur Hitaishini " (N).	Faridpur	Do.	Raj Mohan Majumdar, Hindu, Vaidya; age about 78 years.	900
62	" Galpa Lahari " (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 37 years.	2,000
63	" Gambhira " (P)	Malda	Bi-monthly	Krishna Charan Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age about 35 years.	300
64	" Gaud-duta " (N)	Do.	Weekly	Krishna Chandra Agarwalla, Hindu, Baidya.	400
65	" Grihastha " (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Sarat Chandra Dev, Kayastha; age 57 years.	3,000
66	" Hakim " (P)	Do.	Do.	Masihar Rahaman, Muhammadan; age 32 years.	500
67	" Sri Gauranga Sevaka " (P)	Murshidabad	Do.	Lalit Mohan Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 57 years.	600
68	" Hindu Ranjika " (N)	Rajshahi	Weekly	Kachimuddin Sarkar, Muhammadan; age 41 years.	290
69	" Hindu Sakha " (P)	Hooghly	Monthly	Raj Kumar Kavyathirtha, Hindu, Brahmin.	200
70	" Hitavadi " (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	Chandrodaya Vidyavinode, Hindu, Brahmin; age 50 years.	37,000
71	" Islam-Rabi " (N)	Mymensingh	Do.	Maulvi Maziuddin Ahmad, Muslim; age about 34 years.	700
72	" Jagat-Jyoti " (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Jnanatana Kaviraj, Buddhist; age 57 years.	700
73	" Jagaran " (N)	Bagerhat	Weekly	Amarendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha.	About 500
74	" Jahannabi " (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Sudhakranta Bagchi, Hindu, Brahmin; age 31 years.	600
75	" Jangipur Samoad " (P)	Murshidabad	Weekly	Sarat Chandra Pandit, Hindu, Brahmin.	About 100

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	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
76	"Janmabhumi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Jatindranath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 31 years.	300
77	"Jasohar" (N) ...	Jessore ...	Do. ...	Ananda Mohan Chaudhuri, Hindu, Kayastha.	600
78	"Jubak" (P) ...	Santipur ...	Monthly ...	Jnananda Pramanik, Brahmo ; age 40 years	300
79	"Jugi-Saminilani" (P) ...	Comilla ...	Do. ...	Radha Govinda Nath, Hindu, Jagi ; age about 35 years.	1,500
80	"Jyoti" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Weekly ...	Kali Shankar Chakravarty, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	2,000
81	"Kajer-Loke" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Saroda Prasad Chatterji, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	350
82	"Kalyani" (N) ...	Magura ...	Weekly ...	Bisweswar Mukherji, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	300
83	"Kangal" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Akinuddin Pradhan, Muhammadan ; age 20 years.	100
84	"Kanika" (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Do. ...	Umesh Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 39 years.	150
85	"Karmakar Bandhu" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Banamali Seth, Hindu, Swarnakar ; age 44 years.	500
86	"Kasipur-Nibasi" (N) ...	Barisal ...	Weekly ...	Pratap Chandra Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 69 years.	500
87	"Kayastha Patrika" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Upendra Nath Mitra, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 33 years.	750
88	"Khuinavasi" (N) ...	Khulna ...	Weekly ...	Gopal Chandra Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 53 years.	350
89	"Krishak" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Nikunja Bihari Datta, Kayastha ; age 41 years.	1,000
90	"Krishi Samvad" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do ...	Nishi Kanta Ghosh ; age about 35 years.	1,000
91	"Kshristya Bandhav" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Mathura Nath Nath, Christian ; age about 51 years.	500
92	"Kushadaha" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jagindra Nath Kundu, Brahma ; age 37 years.	500
93	"Mahajan Bandhu" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Raj Krishna Pal, Hindu, Tambuli ; age 45 years.	400
94	"Mahila" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Revd. Braja Gopal Neogi, Brahma ; age 60 years.	200
95	"Mahila Bandhav" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Miss K. Blair ; age 60 years ...	500
96	"Mahishya Mahila" (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do. ...	Srimati Krishna Bhabani Biswas, Hindu, Kaibarta.	300
97	"Mahisya Samaj" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Narendra Nath Das, Hindu, Kaivarta	1,200
98	"Mahisya-Surhid" (P) ...	Diamond Harbour ...	Do. ...	Haripada Haldar, Hindu, Kaivarta ; age 81 years.	350
99	"Malancha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kali Prasanna Das Gupta ; Hindu, Vaidya ; age 45 years.	1,500
100	"Malda Samachar" (N) ...	Malda ...	Weekly ...	Kaliprasanna Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,100
101	"Manasi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Maharaja Jagadindra Nath Ray, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	2,000
102	"Mandarmala" ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Umesh Chandra Das Gupta, Hindu, Brahmo ; age about 57 years.	400

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
103	"Medini Bandhab" (N)	Midnapore	Weekly	Gossaindas Karan, Hindu, Satgope ; age 26 years.	500
104	"Midnapore Hitaishi" (N).	Do.	Do.	Manmatha Nath Nag, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 38 years.	1,700
105	"Moslem Hitaishi" (N).	Calcutta	Do.	Shaikh Abdur Rahim and Mozummul Haque.	6,300
106	"Muhammadi" (N) ...	Do.	Do.	Muhammad Akram Khan, Musalman ; age 40 years ; and Maulvi Akbar Khan.	About 7,000
107	"Mukul" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly	Hem Chandra Sarkar, Brahmo ; age 40 years.	450
108	"Murshidabad Hitaishi" (N).	Saidabad	Weekly	Banwari Lal Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	250
109	"Nabagraha Prasanga" (P)	Mymensingh	Monthly	.....	.....
110	"Nandini" (P) ...	Howrah	Issued every two months.	Ashutosh Das Gupta Mahallanabis, Hindu, Baidya ; age 32 years.	500
111	"Natya Mandir" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Mani Lal Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 31 years.	700
112	"Narayan" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Mr. Chitta Ranjan Das, Hindu ; age 48 years.	2,000
113	"Nava Vanga" (N) ...	Chandpur	Weekly	Harendra Kishor Ray, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 26 years.	400
114	"Nayak" (N) ...	Calcutta	Daily	Panchcowri Banarji Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	200
115	"Navya Bharat" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Devi Prasanna Ray Chaudhuri, Brahmo ; age 62 years.	1,000 to 1,500
116	"Nihar" (N) ...	Contai	Weekly	Madhu Sudan Jana, Brahma ; age 55 years.	500
117	"Nirjhar" (P) ...	Calcutta	Quarterly	Srish Chandra Ray, Kayastha ; age about 50 years.	500
118	"Noakhali Sammilani" (N)	Noakhali Town...	Weekly	Fazlar Rahman, Muhammadan ; age 30 years.	500
119	"Pabna Hitaishi" (N)	Pabna	Do.	Basanta Kumar Vidyabinode Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin.	650
120	"Pakshik Patrika" (P) ...	Serampore	Fortnightly	Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 35 years.	500
121	"Pallivasi" (N) ...	Kalna	Weekly	Sashi Bhushan Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	300
122	"Pallivarta" (N) ...	Bongong	Do.	Charu Chandra Ray, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 44 years.	500
123	"Pantha" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Rajendra Lal Mukharji ...	800
124	"Pataka" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Hari Charan Das, Hindu, carpenter by caste.	500
125	"Prabhini"	Do.	Weekly	Panchkari Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin	3,000
126	"Prachar" (P) ...	Jayanagar	Monthly	Revd. G. C. Dutt, Christian ; age 48 years.	1,400
127	"Praja Bandhu" (N) ...	Tippera	Fortnightly	Purna Chandra Chakraverti, Kaviarta, Brahmin ; age 32 years.	210
128	"Prajapati" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly	Jnanendra Nath Kumar ...	1,500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
129	"Prantavasi" (N)	Netrakona	Fortnightly	Joges Chandra Chowdhuri, Brahmin	800
130	"Prasun" (N)	Katwa	Weekly	Banku Behari Ghosh, Hindu, Goala; age 44 years.	715
131	"Pratijna" (N)	Calcutta	Do.	Jatindra Lal Mukharji, Brahmin; age 28 years.	500
132	"Pratihar" (N)	Berhampore	Do.	Kamakshya Prasad Ganguly, Hindu, Brahmin; age 67 years.	506
133	"Pratima" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Hari Sadhon Mukharji, Brahmin; age 40 years.	500
134	"Prativasi" (P)	Do.	Do.	Satya Charan Mitra, Kayastha; age 32 years.	500
135	"Pravasi" (P)	Do.	Do.	Ramanunda Chatterji, M.A., Brahmo; age 56 years.	5,000
136	"Priti" (P)	Do.	Do.	Pransankar Sen, M.A., Hindu, Baidya; age 31 years.	300
137	"Rahasya Prakash" (P)	Do.	Do.	Purna Chandra De, Subarnabanik; age 34 years.	300
138	"Rajduti" (P)	Do.	Do.	Rev. Rasra Maya Biswas, Christian; age 32 years.	700
139	"Rangpur Darpan" (N)	Rangpur	Weekly	Sarat Chandra Majumdar, Hindu, Brahmin; age 48 years.	400
140	"Rangpur Sahitya Parishad Patrika" (P)	Do.	Quarterly	Panchanan Sarkar, M.A., B.L., Hindu, Rajbansi.	500
141	"Ratnakar" (N)	Asansol	Week'y	Abdul Latif; age 35 years; Muhammadan.	783
142	"Sabuj Patra" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Pramatha Nath Chaudhuri, Brahmo; age about 40 years.	500
143	"Sahitya" (P)	Do.	Do.	Suresh Chandra Samajpati; age about 47 years.	3,000
144	"Sahitya Parisad Patrika" (P)	Do.	Quarterly	Mahamahopadhyaya Satis Chandra Vidyabhusan, Hindu, Acharyya by caste; age 50 years.	2,800
145	"Sahitya Sanhita" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Shyama Charan Kaviratna, Brahmin; age 61 years.	500
146	"Sahitya Samvad" (P)	Howrah	Do.	Pramatho Nath Sanyal, Hindu, Brahmin; age 35 years.	1,300
147	"Saji" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Kshetra Mohan Gupta	300
148	"Samaj Bandhu" (P)	Do.	Do.	Adhar Chandra Das, Hindu, Mahisya; age 35 years.	450
149	"Samaj Chitra" (P)	Dacca	Do.	Satish Chandra Roy	300
150	"Samay" (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	Jnanendra Nath Das, Brahmo; age 61 years.	About 1,000
151	"Sammilan" (P)	Do.	Quarterly	Kunja Behari Das, a barber by caste	200
152	"Sammilani" (N)	Do.	Fortnightly	Kali Mohan Bose, Brahmo; age about 42 years.	350
153	"Sammilani" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Bijay Krishor Acharyya, B.A., LL.B., Christian; age 47 years.	400
154	"Sandes" (P)	Do.	Do.	Upendra Kishore Roy Chowdhury, Brahmo; age 46 years.	3,000
155	"Sanjivani" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Sivanath Sastri, M.A., and others	6,000

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
156	"Sankalpa" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Amulya Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha ; age about 34 years.	2,000
157	"Sansodhini" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Weekly ...	Kashi Chandra Das Gupta, Brahmo ; age about 60 years.	400
158	"Santosh" (P) ..	Mymensingh ...	Monthly ...	Mohim Ch , Chakdar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 40 years.	500
159	"Saswati" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Nikhil Nath Roy, Kayastha ; age 50 years.	500
160	"Sebak" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Surendra Sasi Dutta; age 35 years ...	300
161	"Senapati" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Revd. W. Carey ; age 58 years ...	200
162	"Serampore" (N) ...	Serampore ...	Weekly ...	Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 35 years.	400
163	"Sisu" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Baradakanta Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 40 years.	8,000
164	"Saurabha" ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Kedar Nath Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 41 years.	1,000
165	"Siksha-o-Swasthya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Atul Chandra Sen, M.A., B.L., Baidya ; age 40 years.	200
166	"Sikshak" (P) ...	Barisal ...	Do. ...	Revd. W. Carey ; age 57 years ...	125
167	"Siksha Prachar" (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Maulvi Moslemuddin Khan Chowdhury ; age 37 years.	1,000
168	"Siksha Samachar" (N) ...	Dacca ...	Weekly ...	Abinas Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Vaidya ; age 38 years.	1,500
169	"Snehamayi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Revd. A. L. Sarkar ...	700
170	"Sopan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Hemendra Nath Datta, Brahmo ; age 37 years.	250
171	"Sri Nityananda Sebak" (P)	Murshidabad ...	Do. ...	Avinash Chandra Kavyatirtha, Brahmin ; age 47 years.	400
172	"Sri Baishnav Dharma Prachar" (P).	Burdwan ...	Do. ...	Krishna Behari Goswami, Brahmin ; age 30 years.	300
173	"Sri Sri Krishna Chaitanya Tattwa Pracharak" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Dr. Priya Nath Nandi, age 56, years	150
174	"Sri Sri Nitya Dharma" (P)	Kalighat ...	Do. ...	Satya Nath Biswas ...	300
175	"Sri Sri Vaishnava Sangini" (P).	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Madhusudan Das Adhikari, Vaishnab ; age 32 years.	600
176	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika" (N).	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Nisi Kanta Sen, Hindu, Baidya age 32 years.	1,200
177	"Sumati" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Purna Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha ; age 41 years.	431
178	"Suprabhat" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Sm. Kumudini Mitra, Brahmo ; age 31 years.	900
179	"Suraj" (N) ...	Pabna ...	Weekly ...	Manmatha Nath Sanyal ...	500
180	"Suhrit" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Hari Pada Das, B.A., Brahmo ; age 31 years.	300
181	"Surabhi" (P) ...	Contai ...	Do. ...	Baranashi Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 46 years.	300
182	"Swarnakar Bandhav" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Nagendra Nath Shee, M.A., goldsmith by caste ; age 42 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—concluded.</i>					
183	"Swastha Samachar" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Dr. Kartik Chandra Bose, M.B. ...	4,000
184	"Tambuli Patrika" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Rajendra Nath Som, Tambuli; age 33 years.	600
185	"Tambuli Samaj" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Rajkristo Paul and others, Hindu, Tambuli; age 37 years.	300
186	"Tapaban" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Shyama Charan Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 40 years.	700
187	"Tattwa Kaumudi" (P) ...	Do.	Fortnightly	Lalit Mohan Das, M.A., Brahmo; age 43 years.	500
188	"Tattwa Manjari" ...	Do.	Monthly	Kali Charan Basu; age about 42 years.	600
189	"Tattwa-bodhini Patrika" ...	Do.	Do.	Rabindra Nath Tagore, Brahmo; age 53 years.	300
190	"Theatre" (N) ^o ...	Do.	Weekly	Moni Lal Banerji, Brahmin; age about 30 years.	800
191	"Toshini" (P) ...	Dacca	Monthly	Anukul Chandra Gupta, Baidya; age 43 years.	1,250
192	"Trade Gazette" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Kamal Hari Mukherji ...	900 to 1,000
193	"Triveni" (P) ...	Gacha	Do.	Satis Chandra Chakravarti, Brahmin; age 41 years.	100
194	"Tripura Hitaishi" (N) ...	Comilla	Weekly	Afazuddin Ahmad ...	600
195	"Uchchasa" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Bhabataran Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 34 years.	150
196	"Udbodhana" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Swami Saradananda ...	1,500
197	"United Trade Gazette" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Narayan Krishna Goswami, Brahmin; age 29 years.	3,000 to 10,000
198	"Upasana" (P) ...	Murshidabad	Do.	Radha Kamal Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 27 years.	100
199	"Utsav" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Ramdayal Majumdar, M.A., and others.	1,000
200	"Vartavaha" (N) ...	Ranaghat	Weekly	Girija Nath Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 45 years.	415
201	"Vasudha" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Banku Behari Dhar, Baidya ...	500
202	"Vijaya" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Manoranjan Guha Thakurta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 53 years.	700
203	"Viswadut" (N) ...	Howrah	Weekly	Nogendra Nath Pal Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha; age 38 years.	2,000
204	"Viswavarta" (N) ...	Dacca	Do.	Abinash Chandra Gupta, Vaidya; age 38 years.	1,000
205	"Yamuna" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Phanindra Nath Pal, B.A., Kayastha; age 32 years.	900
206	"Yubak" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Yogananda Pramanick, Brahmo; age 40 years.	300
<i>English-Bengali.</i>					
207	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P).	Mymensingh	Monthly	Kumud Bandhu Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin.	300
208	"Bangavasi College Magazine" (P).	Calcutta	Do.	G. C. Basu; Hindu Kayastha; age 49 years.	600
209	"Commercial Advertiser" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Radha Kissen Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 50 years.	250

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>English-Bengali—concluded.</i>					
210	"Dacca College Magazine" (P).	Dacca	Quarterly	Mr. R. B. Ramsbotham, and Bidhubhushan Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin	500
211	"Dacca Gazette" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Satya Bhushan Dutt Roy, Baidya; age 48 years.	500
212	"Dacca Review" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Satyendra Nath Bhadra and Bidhubhushan Goswami.	800
213	"Fraternity"	Calcutta	Quarterly	Revd. W. E. S. Holland	200
214	"Jagannath College Magazine" (P).	Do.	Monthly	Rai Lalit Mohan Chatterji Bahadur, Brahmo.	900
215	"Rajshahi College Magazine" (P).	Dacca	Quarterly	Board of Professors, Rajshahi College.	300
216	"Rangpur Dikprakash" (N).	Rangpur	Weekly	Pramatha Nath De	300
217	"Sanjaya" (N)	Faridpur	Do.	Rama Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age about 41 years.	500
218	"Scottish Churches College Magazine" (P).	Calcutta	Five issues in the year.	Revd. J. Watt, M.A., and S. C. Ray	1,200
219	"Tippera Guide" (N)	Comilla	Weekly	Rajani Kanta Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya; age 49 years.	300
<i>Garo.</i>					
220	"Achikni Ribeng" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	E. G. Phillips	550
221	"Phring Phring" (P)	Do.	Do.	D. McDonald	400
<i>Hindi.</i>					
222	"Bharat Mitra" (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	Babu Ambika Prasad Baghai, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.	3,000
223	"Bir Bharat" (N)	Do.	Do.	Pandit Ramananda Dobey, Hindu, Brahmin; age 32 years.	1,500
224	"Calcutta Samachar" (N)	Do.	Do.	Amrita Lal Chakravarti; Hindu, Brahmin; age about 60 years.	2,000
225	"Chota Nagpur Dait Patrika" (P).	Ranchi	Monthly	Revd. E. H. Whitley, Christian	450
226	"Daily Price List" (N)	Calcutta	Do.	Bhupat Ram	250
227	"Dainik Bharat Mitra" (N).	Do.	Daily	Babu Ram Parad Kar, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 33 years.	2,500
228	"Daragar Daptar" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Ram Lal Burman, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 29 years.	800
229	"Hindi Vangavasi" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Harikissan Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 39 years.	5,500
230	"Jaina Siddhanta Bhaskar" (P).	Do.	Monthly	Padmaraj Jaina, Hindu, Jain; age about 40 years.	.....
231	"Manoranjan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Ishwari Prasad Sharma, Hindu, Brahmin; age 52 years.	500
232	"Marwari" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Iswar Prasad Sharma, Hindu, Brahmin; age 44 years.	300
233	"Ratnakar" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Hari Kissen Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 38 years.	1,000
234	"Swastha Samachar" (P)	Do.	Do.	Dr. Kartic Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha; age 45 years.	450

Suspended.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Parvatiya.</i>				
235	"Gurkha Khabar Kogat" (P)	Darjeeling	Monthly	Revd. G. P. Pradhan, Christian ; age 62 years.	400
	<i>Persian.</i>				
236	"Hablul Matin" (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	Saiyid Jelaluddin, Muhammadan ; age 70 years.	1,500
	<i>Poly-lingual.</i>				
237	"Printers' Provider" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	S. T. Jones	500
	<i>Sanskrit.</i>				
238	"Vidyodaya" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Bhaba Bibhuti Bidyabhushan, M.A., Hindu, Brahmin ; age 33 years.	500
	<i>Bengali-Sanskrit.</i>				
239	"Aryya Prabha" (P)	Chittagong	Monthly	Kunja Behari Tarkasiddhanta, Brahmin.	500
240	"Hindu Patrika" (P)	Jessore	Do.	Rai Yadu Nath Mazumdar Bahadur, Barujibi ; age 61 years.	940
241	"Sri Vaishnava Sevika" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Hari Mohan Das Thakur...	400
	<i>Urdu.</i>				
242	"Anwar-ul-Akhbar"	Calcutta	Daily	Mau'avi Muhammad Irshad Hossain, Muhammadan ; age 40 years.	800
243	"Negare Bazm" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Muhammad Sayed Hossain Askari, M.A. ; age 27 years, and another.	400
244	"Refaqut" (N) ^o	Do.	Daily	Munshi Muhammad Nazimuddin Ahmed, Muhammadan ; age 42 years.	700
245	"Resalat" (N)	Do.	Do.	Maulvi Golam Hassain, Muhammadan ; age about 31 years.	2,000
246	"Resalat" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Maulvi Golam Hossain, Muhammadan ; age about 30 years.	400
247	"Safir" (N)	Do.	Daily	Hakim Ali Hussain Safir	1,000
248	"Tandrut" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Dr. Kartik Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 45 years.	250
249	"Tirmez ee" (N) ^o	Do.	Daily	Saiyid Ali Asgar Termzel, Muhammadan ; age about 25 years.	200
	<i>Uriya.</i>				
250	"Utkal Varta"...	Calcutta	Weekly	Mani Lal Moharana, Karmakar by caste ; age about 50 years.	200

* Suspended.

Additions to and alterations in the list of Indian newspapers as it stood on 1st July 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	Marmabani (N.) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	.....	.....
2	Tarjoman (N.) ...	Do. ...	Daily. ...	.....	.....
3	Durbin (N.) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	.....	.....
4	Rayat (N.) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	.. ...	.....
5	Albalagh (N.) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	.....	.....

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 2nd December says that the present war has made Germany the greatest enemy of Japan. It may be that for some time after this war, Germany will seek the friendship of Japan, but sooner or later she is bound to try, in conjunction with Russia or America, to crush her. Japan must, therefore, be prepared from now to save herself, and this preparation must be on the lines on which Germany prepared herself both physically and mentally for the present war. She must, however, take care not to commit the blunder which Germany committed, namely, to adopt an aggressive attitude towards neighbouring Powers. The writer quotes from an article by Professor Massao Kamby in the *Japan Gazette* to the above effect.

BANGALI,
Dec. 2nd, 1915.

2. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 2nd December writes that if the Persian population generally turn against England, Persia's sorrows will know no end and she will share the same fate as Turkey.

SANJIVANI,
Dec. 2nd, 1915.

3. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 3rd December writes:—

MOHAMMADI,
Dec. 3rd, 1915.

The Allies have committed two great mistakes in connection with the war. First, by their hasty appropriation of the two Turkish Dreadnoughts which were under construction in England, and by their neglect to give Turkey sufficient assurances and to offer her a tempting reward, they have lost the friendship of that country. But for all this Turkey would have been fighting for the Allies, and then the war would not have been prolonged as it has been and Germany would have been subdued long ago. The appearance of Turkey in the field has made it necessary for England to keep large forces in the Dardanelles, the Suez, Aden, Basra, Irak and the Persian Gulf. Russia also has been obliged to maintain a large army in Caucasia and to keep a sharp watch on the Black Sea. Indeed, the loss of Turkey's friendship has put the Allies to considerable inconvenience. The Allies' second mistake has been to allow Bulgaria to become Germany's dupe and thus bring about a fresh struggle in Serbia. Germany has for long been trying to create trouble for England and Russia in Persia, and with some amount of success too. But recent news is rather hopeful, for we hear that the Shah has assured England and Russia of his friendship. Germany has tried her best during the last twelve months to draw Persia into the conflict, but Persia has not succumbed to her influence. Persia's friendship will be a great asset to England and Russia. We learn from the latest telegrams that the Turkish and German ambassadors in Persia have left Teheran, but we cannot understand what this means. It is reported that these Ambassadors had been under the impression that the Shah would not grant any interview to the Allies' representatives. Such reports appear to be meaningless. The real attitude of Persia will, however, be made clear in time, but we should think that she will side with the Allies.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

4. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 2nd December asks Government to amend the Arms Act so as to remove all inequality of treatment between Indians and foreigners. It is shameful that Government trusts even a half-civilised Bulgar resident in India with arms in preference to an Indian.

SANJIVANI,
Dec. 2nd, 1915.

5. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 2nd December says that although Government has been repeatedly trying to reform the Indian Police, all its efforts are ending in fruitless report-writing. What is the cause of this? The police can be reformed only by the enlistment of really educated and respectable young men.

BANGALI,
Dec. 2nd, 1915.

in the service. Sir Harold Stuart said in the Convocation of the Madras University:—

“It is opportunities of unostentatious work for public good, not the least of which was setting an example of incorruptible honesty and conscientious conduct. A great field for the exhibition of those qualities was offered by the police service. If a man was ambitious to do something for the public good, there could not be found a finer scope for his energies than in trying to bring good and harmony into village life, where there might be little personal ambitions and jealousies or partizan or religious factions.”

But it should be considered why educated and respectable young Indians shun the Police service. The causes are, firstly, in the Police service, Indians have to serve under superiors who are much inferior to them in education and attainments; secondly, the pay and prospects are very low; and thirdly, the Police service is supposed to demand such a temper and character as no educated and respectable Indian can possess. If Government is desirous of reforming the police, it should try to remove these causes. Mere words of encouragement will have no effect.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Dec. 2nd, 1915.

6. In an article under the marginally-noted heading, the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 2nd December refers to the Report on the Police Administration in

“Dacoity and the police.”

Bengal for 1914, and remarks:—

The fact, that dacoities have increased in Bengal since 1905, has led Government to ascribe it to the political agitation started in connection with the partition of Bengal. It is noteworthy, however, that the struggle for existence has been getting keener since 1905 and prices have risen inordinately. Besides, along with the increase of what are known as political dacoities, ordinary dacoities have become very frequent also. All this increase dates from the time the reforms were carried out in the police. The present state of things, therefore, is by no means to the credit of our reformed police. The Inspector-General of Police has been at great pains to cleverly explain away the gravity of the situation by questioning the correctness of the statistics, but we must describe the way in which he has tried to support the police cause as ridiculous. These statistics cover a period of ten years, and during all this time it has never occurred to Government to call their correctness into question. Mr. Hughes-Buller would have the world believe that the unrest created by the partition of Bengal prevented the public from informing the police of the dacoities that took place during the year 1905, but the unrest lost not a whit of its intensity during the years 1906 and 1907. How is it then that the dacoities which took place during these years were brought to the notice of the police? So far as we know, the people rather circulate exaggerated accounts of dacoities than hold back any information about them. Government spends money on the police quite lavishly, and yet dacoits are robbing people and killing them. The main cause—or rather the sole cause—of the increase of dacoities is the growing poverty of the people, which has been aggravated by the war. This poverty is now being felt even among the respectable classes, and that is why respectable young men have taken to dacoity, though we are not prepared to call every dacoity committed by *bhadraloks* political. Many of these so-called political dacoities are committed by ordinary professional dacoits. But what about reforming the police?

HITAVADI,
Dec. 3rd, 1915.

7. A glance at the Bengal Police Administration Report for 1914, writes the *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 3rd December, shows large increases of expenditure on various items, such as reforming and strengthening the military police, giving better salaries to constables and Head-constables, etc. But it is a matter of deep regret that the efficiency of the police has not much increased. We do not grudge police servants increased salaries and better prospects, but the question is whether the purpose for which this has been done is gained. Have these increments made them honest? Cartmen, hackney-carriage drivers, pedlars, etc., can say that in spite of police constables having received increments they remain as dishonest as ever. In fact, it is the general opinion that these increases have not made them honest. Again, the Inspector-General of Police thinks that rewards should be given liberally to all police servants. The public, however, do not like the idea of giving

The Bengal Police Administration Report.

rewards to police servants for the performance of duties for which they are paid, except in special circumstances, where they have performed them at the risk of their lives. It does not speak well for the *morale* of the police that its members should be mindful of their duties only for the sake of rewards.

The writer next sarcastically says that the Inspector-General of Police considers the use of the telegraph by police officers in investigation of cases as a proof of their increased efficiency, and the criticism of the conduct of police officers by the press law courts and lawyers as unbearable. The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Dacca, regrets that police officers have to work very cautiously for fear of defamation suits and liability to pay damages. It will no doubt be very convenient for police officers not to be troubled with thoughts of defamation suits and damages, but unfortunately it will not be equally convenient for the public.

The year under report shows an increase in the number of police servants judicially punished and a decrease in the number of those departmentally dealt with. This leads people to think that the authorities shut their eyes to the misdeeds of their servants.

The Inspector-General has opposed the people's cry for firearms, on the ground that they will not be able to use them. In support of his argument, he cites a case in which a man possessing a fouling-piece did not use it against dacoits armed with revolvers. Such an argument, with such an illustration, befits only the head of the Police Department.

In short, the report is not, according to the writer, at all satisfactory.

8. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 4th December writes that Mr. Hughes-Buller has recently quoted statistics which prove that dacoities in Bengal steadily rose in number from 1905—1910 and since then have been more or less stationary. It should be borne in mind that in spite of increased expenditure and a strengthening of the police force dacoities have not diminished. Mr. Hughes-Buller, of course, seeks to minimise the significance of this increase by allegation that in 1905 dacoities were not reported in many cases. This seems to be a purely imaginary assumption. The real fact is the police have failed to cope with the increase in crime for the following reasons :—

- (1) They are too mindful of a handful of political criminals to take notice of the ordinary criminals.
- (2) They do not trust the people and spend their time in suspecting innocent men.
- (3) They generally reject help from the public.
- (4) Many people have been driven by hunger into adopting lawless courses of life.
- (5) People are utterly helpless.

The real remedy for the situation lies in arming able-bodied and honest villagers in sufficient numbers, so that they can oppose dacoits when necessary.

9. The *Darshak* (Calcutta) of the 3rd December is pessimistic about the practicability of suppressing taxi-cab dacoities like those which have recently occurred in Calcutta. Care on the part of the citizens and police will be equally ineffective. Yet Calcutta was once considered a safe place whither well-to-do people removed from their homes in the villages, where property was less secure.

10. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 4th December emphatically denies the allegation that Bengalis are timid or cowardly. The Moslems found Bengal the hardest Province to conquer, and Bengalis have ably fought as soldiers both under Moslems and under the British. Nevertheless, Mr. Hughes-Buller repeats this allegation in connection with the proposal to distribute arms freely among the Bengalis as a remedy for the recrudescence of dacoities in the Presidency. He says :—

“The timid Bengali.”
“The Indian press has vehemently and insistently suggested that a relaxation of the Arms Act is the only panacea for the evil of dacoity, yet no

BANGAVASI.
Dec. 4th, 1915.

DARSHAK.
Dec. 3rd 1915.

DAINIK BASUMATI.
Dec. 4th 1915.

fewer than 21 cases of ordinary dacoity and four cases in which *bhadralok* were concerned have come to my notice, in which the complainants and villagers had arms and might have used them, but did not. The timorous and in some cases cowardly characteristics of the population constitute one of the greatest difficulties of the Bengal Police in protecting the population from violent crime."

But the explanation of the fact pointed out by Mr. Buller lies in the bad choice of persons made by Government in distributing arms. As a rule, men utterly incapable of using firearms are chosen simply because they are well-to-do. Dacoits are never heard to attack men like the zemindars of Gobardanga, Naldanga and Muktagacha, who are known for their prowess. At present, cases occur where there is only one man in a village possessing a gun, and he is pitted against half a dozen armed dacoits. What can he do in such a case? All kinds of physical exercises are forbidden to the Bengali. If he learns *lathi*-play he is marked down by the police. Under such circumstances, the people are bound to become timid more or less. Even in Calcutta, where there are plenty of armed men, other than Bengalis, the dacoits are achieving success.

BAN ALI,
Dec. 6th, 1915.

11. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 6th December writes that the recent taxi-cab dacoities have created quite a panic among the well-to-do Indian inhabitants of

Calcutta, many of whom are said to have received threatening letters. Shop-keepers are afraid that they will have to close their shops before long, and Marwaris are also likely to leave the city. If these taxi-cab dacoities are to be prevented, people must be granted firearms and the police should perform their duties earnestly.

TARJOMAN,
Dec. 8th 1915.

12. The *Tarjoman* (Calcutta) of the 8th December says that the number of political dacoities in Calcutta is increasing.

Not a week passes without some one being robbed. It is rather difficult to avert such disasters. The fact is, that for the maintenance of peace, the ability of the people to defend themselves is quite as much necessary as the police and the army. For the success of good government, it is necessary that both the authorities and the people must act in concert. These dacoities are perpetrated by a few perverted young men. The public look upon their acts with disgust, but they are unable to defend themselves. With a view to putting an end to this state of affairs, it is not only necessary that the armed police should discharge its duties promptly and that efficient detective officers should be appointed, but that arms should be given to merchants and traders, who should be taught how to use them. The opinion is now gathering in strength that, in Bengal at least, the Arms Act should to some extent be repealed.

BANGAVASI,
Dec. 4th. 1915.

13. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 4th December refers to the recent arrest and subsequent release of one Yoges

Sequel to a taxi-cab dacoity.

Chandra Shaha, a student of a Calcutta college, in connection with the Hathibagan taxi-cab dacoity, and wants to know why the police harassed this student unjustifiably and without proof of his guilt.

SAMAY,
Dec. 3rd, 1915.

14. Babu Brajendra Nath Ray, of Ausgram, Burdwan, writes to the *Samay* (Calcutta) of the 3rd December, to the effect

An alleged railway robbery.

that while travelling from Chandernagore by the up loop passenger train on the night of the 23rd November last in an empty intermediate class compartment, four men wearing *pugrees* entered. After the train had proceeded about a mile, these men held him down and robbed him of Rs. 7. When the train arrived at Bandel he shouted for the police. A constable came up but after hearing what Brajendra Babu had to say, he charged him (Brajendra Babu) with being a thief. The four men also joined in the accusation. Brajendra Babu's person was searched, and some one dealt him a blow on the head which left him senseless. While he was being hustled Brajendra Babu called out for help, but no railway official came to his rescue. He was then taken back to the train by another passenger, who restored him to consciousness.

15. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 4th December refers to a case in Gurdaspur district, in the Punjab, in which Husain Buksh, Head-constable of Hargovindapur thana, is accused of having thrashed a mehter in his custody so violently as to cause his death. When will the police service be purged of demons like this?

BANGAVASI,
Dec. 4th, 1915.

16. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 7th December draws the attention of Government to the Moslem meeting held at No. 140/145, Machua Bazar Street, on Sunday. In the opinion of the paper the speeches delivered were highly inflammatory and calculated to bring about a rupture between Hindus and Muhammadans. The meeting was held to protest against the stopping of cow-killing in some villages in the Patna district. The notices which were circulated are also said to be of a very inflammatory character. The paper thought that the police would take steps against the meeting but regrets that nothing was done. It is hoped that Government will attend to this before anything serious occurs.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Dec. 7th, 1915.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

17. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 3rd December takes the *Awaj-i-Khalak* of Benares severely to task for supporting the conduct of Mr. Hamilton, the local Joint Magistrate, in passing sentences of whipping on juvenile offenders.

HITAVADI,
Dec. 3rd, 1915.

(d)—Education.

18. The *Charu Mihir* (Mymensingh) of the 23rd November, referring to the remarks of the *Englishman* on the selection of text-books in Bengal, says that the Text-Book Committee does its work perfectly well, but the experts to whom the books passed by the committee are sent for fresh selection, favour the books of their friends and relations. This is what the *Englishman* also says.

CHARU MIHIR,
Nov. 23rd, 1915.

19. The *Jyoti* (Chittagong) of the 2nd December announces with pleasure the reappointment of Dr. Sarbadhikari to be Vice-Chancellor of the University, and hopes that Government will not think of appointing a salaried official to the post, for in that case it will be unlikely that an Indian will get it.

JYOTI
Dec. 2nd 1915.

20. If it is true, writes the *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 2nd December, that Government has not been able to give the primary schools in the Jessore district any aid for eight months on account of the Government of India having withheld its educational grant to the Government of Bengal, the primary schools in the mufassal will soon die out.

BANGALI,
Dec. 2nd, 1915.

21. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 3rd December is glad at the scheme framed by Government to give increments of pay and allowance to members of the Provincial Educational Service.

HITAVADI,
Dec. 3rd, 1915.

22. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 3rd December says that the want of a Sanskrit College at Puri is a disgrace not only to Government but also to the well-to-do Hindus and Feudatory Chiefs in Orissa. Both Government and the people should combine to remove this disgrace.

HITAVADI,
Dec. 3rd, 1915.

23. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 3rd December is astonished to see the Government of India taking up an antagonistic attitude towards the proposed College at Bhowani-pur. In fact, Government's conduct in this connection is mysterious.

HITAVADI,
Dec. 3rd, 1915.

24. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 3rd December thanks Government for having created a new post for Dr. J. C. Bose, to enable him to carry on his scientific researches.

HITAVADI,
Dec. 3rd, 1915.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

CHARU MIHIR,
Nov. 30th, 1915.

25. The *Charu Mihir* (Mymensingh) of the 30th November is greatly alarmed at the steady decrease in the population of Bengal, as is proved by the statistics recently published by Government. The once healthy and prosperous province of Bengal has now become a hot-bed of malaria and other epidemics. The paper asks the people of Bengal to save themselves from destruction while there is yet time. It would be idle to expect the foreign rulers of the country to supply the inhabitants with food and keep them in health, and unless the people exert themselves, there is no hope for them.

BANGALI,
Dec. 3rd, 1915.

26. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 3rd December does not think that Bengal will ever be free from malaria unless the drainage of the province is improved. The distribution of quinine or the sprinkling of a few cess-pools with kerosene oil will not rid the province of the scourge, and the paper advises Government to take the same measures as were taken so successfully in Japan, Formosa and the Philippines.

PRAVASI,
AGRAHAYAN,
1322, B. E.

27. The *Pravasi* (Calcutta) for *Agrahayan*, 1322 (B.E.), thanks the Government of Bengal for its order on the District Boards of Bengal to spend the proceeds of the road cess in providing water for villages.

SANJIVANI,
Dec. 2nd 1915.

28. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 2nd December refers to the recent debate in the Madras Legislative Council, initiated by Mr. Sarma, regarding the conferment of judicial powers on village panchayats, and expresses a hope that elective village panchayats with judicial powers will be appointed all over India. Indeed, self-government should be extended to the higher rungs of the political ladder.

CHARU MIHIR,
Nov. 30th, 1915.

29. The *Charu Mihir* (Mymensingh) of the 30th November protests against the proposal to admit police officers into self-governing boards, on the ground that the presence of policemen in these bodies may lead to much factiousness and make the public lose all regard for these institutions.

SANJIVANI,
Dec. 2nd, 1915.

30. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 2nd December, discussing the recent proposal to place Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Police on Local Boards, writes that these officers have so far failed to command public respect by the proper discharge of their own legitimate duties. They cannot be popular representatives, and not being local men, they cannot possess much local knowledge apart from knowledge of the criminal population. If strictly attentive to their own duties, they are hardly likely to find time for the proper discharge of their functions on these local Bodies. On all principles, therefore, one should strongly deprecate the new Government proposal. The reasons which militate against the appointment of police officers to the county councils in England operate here also.

HITAVADI,
Dec. 3rd, 1915

31. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 3rd December strongly protests against the Bengal Government's proposal to make police officers under the rank of Superintendents of Police eligible for memberships of Local Self-Government Boards, and writes:—

Our readers can easily understand how the glory of local self-government will shine if Sub-Inspectors of Police, Head-constables, etc., become members of municipalities and District Boards. The arguments urged in support of the proposed innovation, to the effect that the local knowledge possessed by these officers will be of great help to the Boards and that they will also find an additional opportunity to mix with local people, are quite worthless. Municipalities and District Boards do not suffer from want of local knowledge but from want of money; and as regards police officers mixing with people, they get a thousand and one opportunities to do so in the course of their official duties. What is really wanted to establish friendly feelings between the police and the people is not greater opportunities for the

police to come in contact with the people, but an improvement in their conduct towards the latter.

32. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 4th December deprecates the proposal to place Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Police on Local Boards and hopes that Government will not act hastily in this matter.

BANGAVASI,
Dec. 4th, 1915.

Lower grade police officers as members of Local Boards.

33. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 2nd December, discussing the recent action of the Bombay Council of Medical Registration in calling on one Dr. Prabhuram Vaidya to sever his connection with a local Ayurvedic College, expresses a hope that the Council may not be led by a whim to act discourteously towards an eminent medical man.

SANJIVANI,
Dec. 2nd, 1915.

34. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 3rd December is sorry to see the narrow-mindedness of the Bombay Medical Council in calling upon Dr. Prabhuram Vaidya to sever his connection with the Bombay Ayurvedic College.

HITAVADI,
Dec. 3rd, 1915.

The Bombay Medical Law—
"A dilemma."

35. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 3rd December considers the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew's reply to the Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Nrisingha Iyer's questions in the Madras Legislative Council on the removal of Dr. Krishnaswami Iyer's name from the Madras Medical Council Register, evasive and unsatisfactory. It is a mystery why Government refuses to reveal what has passed in the Medical Council, and it is to be regretted that the authorities are trying to hush up the affair.

HITAVADI,
Dec. 3rd, 1915.

(f)—Questions affecting the Land.

36. The *Rayat* (Calcutta) of the 29th November thanks Government for suspending settlement operations in certain parts of Bengal, but is sorry to learn that in some places where the operations are still going on, especially Noakhali and Mymensingh, considerable inconvenience and harassment is being inflicted on the people.

RAYAT.
Nov. 29th, 1915.

(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.

37. The *Moslem Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 3rd December urges on the Government and the people the necessity of making arrangements for providing Bengal with water for irrigation purposes. Government and the people ought to contrive to supply this want.

MOSLEM HITAIISHI,
Dec. 3rd, 1915.

(h)—General.

38. The *Charu Mihir* (Mymensingh) of the 30th November refers to the Despatch sent to the Secretary of State for India by the Government of India regarding the separation of judicial and executive functions, and hopes that the long-looked for measure will be carried out before long.

CHARU MIHIR,
Nov. 30th, 1915.

"Separation of judicial and executive functions."

39. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 1st December is glad to see Sir Edward Gait speak out clearly about the necessity of retrenching expenditure on new official buildings at Patna, and expresses a hope that the construction of new Delhi will also be similarly suspended and that the operations of the Improvement Trust in Calcutta should now cease.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Dec. 1st, 1915.

Retrenchment in public expenditure.

40. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 7th December fully endorses the remarks made by *Capital* regarding the retrenchment of expenditure as regards the Fishery Department, but takes exception to that paper's gibe against the Permanent Settlement.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Dec. 7th, 1915.

SANJIVANI,
Dec. 2nd, 1915.

41. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 2nd December thanks Government for having abolished the indentured labour system in Assam with effect from the 1st July last. The agitation of years has now at last borne fruit, the coolie is now free and one of the main aims of the *Sanjivani* has been accomplished.

SANJIVANI,
Dec. 2nd 1915.

42. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 2nd December refers to Mr. Mackenna's recent report on agriculture in India and remarks that so far very few actual cultivators in the country have come into touch with the Agricultural Department. What is wanted is that when seeds are distributed, they should be distributed among a whole set of villagers and not among a few picked individuals. This will give better results experimentally. It is also desirable that scientific irrigation on a small scale should be taught to our cultivators.

TARJOMAN,
Dec. 3rd, 1915.

43. The *Tarjoman* (Calcutta) of the 3rd December says that when Special Courts were first established under the Defence of India Act for the trial of conspiracy cases the public were naturally alarmed and thought that these Special Courts would be of the same character as the Court Martial tribunals. But actual facts have shown that the Commissioners of these Special Courts give ample opportunities to the accused to prove their innocence. Many persons were accused by the police and placed on trial before these Courts; but several of them were released in the absence of any proofs against them.

In spite of the regard for maintaining the prestige of courts of justice, the Government of India considered it necessary to interfere with the judgment in the Lahore conspiracy case, and sentences against some of the accused were commuted. Anglo-Indian papers have fallen foul of Lord Hardinge for his clemency. But they are wrong in thinking that any clemency shown to criminals will lower the prestige of Government.

TARJOMAN,
Dec. 4th, 1915.

44. The *Tarjoman* (Calcutta) of the 4th December says:—
It is a matter of great regret that European visitors to the Juma Musjid in Delhi never take their shoes off when entering the mosque. Moslems can bear anything but cannot brook any dishonour shown to their places of worship. We are grateful to the Government of India for passing express orders that European visitors should take off their shoes before going in. We hear that on the 10th of November, when Lord Hardinge privately visited the mosque, he took off his shoes. After going round the place, he expressed a desire that other Europeans should follow his example. We can never forget Lord Hardinge's action in this connection. It would have been a lasting memorial of his visit to the masjid if he had restored it to the Moslems. There is no doubt that Government has given complete freedom to the Moslem population in regard to the discharge of their religious duties. Government management of the masjid, however, casts a slur on Moslem loyalty. If the mosque is handed over to the Moslem community, Europeans will still have the privilege of entering the Mosque provided they follow the rules. We can assure Government of this. If His Excellency fulfils this wish of the Moslems, then the question of the protection of mosques and tombs will be easily settled.

DAINIK BASUMATI
Dec. 4th, 1915.

45. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 4th December writes that a high official is said to have expressed the opinion that, in view of the paucity of Mussalman clerks in the Secretariat offices, no new Hindu clerk should be appointed in any of those offices for some time to come. Is this true? Is religion and not fitness henceforth to be the criterion of appointment?

BASUMATI,
Dec. 4th, 1915.

46. The *Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 4th December is glad to see that the question of petty corruption among court *amla* and petty officers in Bihar is engaging the attention of Sir Edward Gait's Government and would like to know what the Bengal Government is doing in the matter. The evil may be difficult to cope with, but that is no reason why it should be neglected. The courts are

getting very unpopular and steps should be taken to remove the evil complained of.

47. Writing on the same subject, the *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 4th December also expresses a hope that the Bengal Government will look into this evil which is as rife in Bengal as in Bihar.

BANGAVASI,
Dec. 4th, 1915.

48. Referring to the Bihar and Orissa Government circular to District Officers and Judges regarding the practice of bribe-taking prevalent among court *amla*, the *Tarjoman* (Calcutta) of the 4th December says that it does not agree with the statement in the above-mentioned circular that the public puts up with this practice. But alas! a poor man cannot advance one step towards getting justice without bribing even the pettiest employé of the court. Has Government ever considered how much money a clerk getting Rs. 20 per month earns? We are not able to give any proofs, but this is our conviction, that he earns more than Rs. 100 a month. Where does this money come from? No doubt from the pockets of the poor suitors. If Government really wants to remove these defects, it should issue a circular to the effect that those who earn money in an illegal way, will be given exemplary punishment. The Criminal Investigation Department would do well if they place before Government a report of the doings of these officials.

TARJOMAN,
Dec. 4th, 1915.

49. Referring to the reply given by the Secretary of State for India to the representation made by Mrs. Fawcett regarding the spread of female education in India, the *Pravasi* (Calcutta) for *Agrahayan* 1322 (B.S.) writes:—

PRAVASI,
AGRAHAYAN,
1322 (B.S.).

Mr. Chamberlain says that he cannot give to India what she does not want herself. But did we want the Civil Service Act, the partition of Bengal, the Press-gagging Act, the Arms Act or the internment of persons without any trial? Were not these measures forced on us all the same? Then, again, do we get the things we want, *e.g.*, relaxation of the Arms Act, freedom of speech and writing, equal share in the administration with Englishmen, unrestricted admission into British Colonies, separation of judicial and executive functions, and self-government? If we are not to get anything unless we ask for it, then let us make our demands strongly and unitedly.

III.—LEGISLATION.

50. Referring to the new Madras Bill for juvenile offenders, the *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 3rd December hopes that the new law will be productive of beneficial results.

HITAVADI,
Dec. 3rd, 1915.

51. The *Darsak* (Calcutta) of the 3rd December appeals to Government to stop quackery among Ayurvedic and Unani physicians in the same way as it is doing among Allopathic practitioners, by holding public examinations for *kavirajes* and *Hakims* or by other means practicable.

DARSAK,
Dec. 3rd, 1915.

52. The *Pravasi* (Calcutta) for *Agrahayan* 1322 (B.S.) protests against the marginally-noted Act and says that if any difficulty is experienced in recruiting for the Service during the continuance of the war it may be removed by admitting Intian Deputy Magistrates, Munsiffs and Subordinate Judges into the Civil Service at least as a temporary measure. If English officers must be appointed for political reasons, candidates for the Service who have passed the competitive examination or selected for the Service, on their return from the front, may be admitted. There are now very few Indians in the Civil Service and the above suggestions are not likely to bring about any undue predominance of Indians in the Service.

PRAVASI,
AGRAHAYAN,
1322 (B.S.).

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Dec. 1st, 1915.

53. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 1st December says that it is well known that Lord Curzon used to treat the Rulers of Native States very badly. But things

Native States and Government. changed during the administration of Lord Minto and the rulers began to be treated well. Lord Hardinge has followed the same policy. The paper here refers to His Excellency's speech at Bikanir, in which he laid particular stress on the loyalty of Bikanir. Commenting upon this, the paper says that regarding the loyalty of the other States also there is no doubt. Akbar placed his confidence in the Native States and he had never to rue it. Confidence breeds confidence. The bond of friendship between England and India will be stronger in proportion to the growth of the sympathetic attitude of the British Government towards things Indian.

SAMAY,
Dec. 3rd, 1915.

54. The *Samay* (Calcutta) of the 3rd December thanks the Kashmir State for the steps recently taken by it for the spread of education, and thinks it a great pity that such measures are not taken in British India.

PRAVASI,
AGRAHAYAN,
1322, B.S.

55. In the course of a review of the Administration Report of the Baroda State for 1913-14, the *Pravasi* (Calcutta) for "Baroda and British India." *Agrahayan*, 1322 (B.S.), writes:—

In Bengal, Government pays 30 per cent. of the educational expenses of the country, while in Baroda, the State pays 89 per cent. This proves that in the matter of education the Baroda State is better than the Government of Bengal. Again, the Baroda State spent on education 15 lakhs of rupees for a population of 20 lakhs, while the Bengal Government (with the municipalities) spent 82 lakhs for a population of 454 lakhs. In Baroda, again, there is a rule to the effect that if the people of any place can raise a sum of money for a library, the Government and the Local Board will pay an equal sum for it. The result is that there is a library in almost every village in the State. The State has, moreover, inaugurated a system of visual instruction with the help of bioscopes. The State is careful that touring officers do not become an encumbrance on the people of the locality they may visit. Everything they take has to be paid for. Orphans are maintained by the State. The Baroda State has separated judicial and executive functions in administration. The State has established separate law courts and reformatory for juvenile offenders. In Baroda juvenile offenders are not deprived of their civic rights. There it is an offence to sell intoxicating articles to boys and girls. Boys and girls under 12 years of age are not taken in any factory or any business dangerous to life. The Court of Wards in Baroda takes charge of even such small estates as are worth only Rs. 1,500. In many places in Baroda there are "conciliators" who settle disputes by arbitration. Great efforts are being made by the State to improve agriculture. The Health Department of the State tries to instruct the public on sanitation by means of lantern lectures and the like.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

HABUL MATIN,
Nov. 29th, 1915.

56. The Persian edition of the *Hablul Matin* (Calcutta) of the 29th November says there is no doubt that the Balkan peninsula has become a very important theatre of

War of twelve armies. this destructive war. The war cannot be ended simply by obliterating Serbia and Montenegro. By the changes in the Balkans the well-being of the belligerents will be at stake. Britain especially has political relations and advantages in the Balkans and it is not possible that she will refrain from removing any obstacle that stands in the way of her realising her objects there, because Asia Minor, Central Asia and Egypt are so connected with the Balkans that she cannot be indifferent to the advance of the enemy in those regions. Considering the importance of the Balkan question, Lord Kitchener went to Greece to confer with the Greek King and the Italian Ministers. It may necessitate his going to Russia also for the attainment of a similar object. The mistake on the part of the Allies is that they were late

in exerting their influence in the Balkans, and Mr. Asquith has very elaborately dealt with the cause of this failure, which he has ascribed to the perfidy of Greece. But we cannot rest contented with this. England has lost a great opportunity. Serbia has become a second Belgium and Montenegro will share the same fate with her. Albania also will come under the grasp of the enemy without any hindrance. The Allies are now doing their very best to save the situation, but in spite of all this it may be said that they have been late in turning their attention to the Balkans. It is said that an Austro-German army of 800,000 have already assembled at many points in Serbia and that Bulgaria can mobilize about 300,000 to 400,000 soldiers. If the route through Sofia and Belgrade is opened, communications between Germany and Constantinople established, and an adequate amount of arms and munitions reaches the Turks, the aforesaid numbers of soldiers will be increased by 1,000,000 of Turkish soldiers, who are not able to join for want of arms. Under such circumstances the area of the conflict in the Balkans will be considerably extended, and the Allies will find it very difficult to check the progress of the enemy. It cannot be hoped that the Serbian Government which has been transferred to Scutari in Albania, will be able to remain there for long, as Germany and Austria are making an united effort to destroy Montenegro and conquer the whole of Albania, as Albania stands in the way of Germany's advance towards Asia Minor. Italy declared herself to be the rightful owner of the Adriatic ports as well as those on the coast of Albania. Admittedly the conquest of the whole of Albania will endanger the Adriatic coasts of Italy. In view of this it is strange that Italy should now say that the extension of the war to Albania would create great difficulties and that, therefore, it is preferable to use Salonika as a base of operations and not Albania. These facts strengthen our belief that Italy is vacillating. Italy with all her pomp and power and some millions of troops at her disposal has given the Allies only this much assurance that she will help them with 40,000 soldiers. We doubt whether she will fulfil this promise. Perhaps the Allies have come to understand the vacillating policy of Italy, and have, therefore, made the ties of friendship with her stronger by entering into a treaty and taking her assurance that she will not make a separate peace; but how far such a promise is binding on a country like Italy may well be imagined.

It is worth noticing that the importance of the Balkans lies in three things:—

- (1) The Balkan peninsula has this special importance, that it forms the connecting link between the east and the west, and during this decade its importance has much increased.
- (2) This peninsula being near Egypt and the Suez Canal, the importance of its position cannot be overestimated.
- (3) It opens to the enemy the road to Asia Minor and the Central Asian States. In view of the supreme importance of Persian neutrality to both Russia and England, they cannot allow the enemy to establish his influence in the Balkans.

The integrity of Persia's neutrality, which is advantageous to Russia and England, depends upon Persia having in readiness a force of one and a half million or two million troops. We are strongly convinced and again repeat that if the people of England had been less suspicious of Turkey and had placed their reliance on her she would never have joined Germany. We hope that such political blunders will not be committed with regard to Persia. The presence of a Russian army within a few miles of Teheran and the contemplated transfer of the capital to Ispahan will not increase the goodwill of a friendly country. In our opinion it is not too late for England and Russia to make an effort to win the hearts of the Persians. When it is proved that Persia is a true friend of Russia and England it will be possible to gain the favour of the Persians by a little tact. It should be remembered that if in next spring the war gains in intensity in the Caucasus, the situation in Persia will be serious, if England and Russia fail to win her over to their side now. The Allies should, therefore, bring about the desired result by doing

their utmost to check the progress of the enemy in the Near East. They should not neglect what we have repeatedly advised, namely, that now the Persians should not be treated with indifference as was done some years ago. A sympathetic representative should be sent to control the officers now in Persia, instead of haughty and arrogant men.

NAYAK,
Nov. 30th, 1915.

57. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 30th November writes:—

"Greece and Persia—The strong one's friends and weak one's foes."

From the conflicting reports which, thanks to the Censor, reach this country, it is difficult to form any idea of the situation in Greece. If Greece proves treacherous to the Allies things will become very complex for them in the Balkans, and we only hope that the Allies will not once again commit their oft-repeated blunder of being genial to a doubtful friend while Germany wins him over by bullying. The friendship of Greece is to be secured only by a show of force, and so let such force be shown. We heartily endorse every word which Sir Edward Carson has said in this connection. We hope that his advice will be followed by the Allies in the Balkan affair as well as with regard to Persia. It is evident that both Greece and Persia are the strong one's friends and the weak one's foes. So long as Greece could not realise the real power of the Allies she assumed a most equivocal attitude, but as soon as things were brought home to her she began to be friendly towards them, and the promises she has recently made to the Allies are quite satisfactory. There is no knowing, however, what the exact situation is, for we do not get any definite news of the state of affairs in the Balkans. For instance, we were first told that 90 Greek steamers had been detained at Liverpool and Newcastle; and this report was contradicted by the news issued by the Foreign Office. From cablegrams received by the Viceroy, again, we learnt that the Greek steamers which had been detained in the United Kingdom had been allowed to proceed to their destinations. What are we to make out of these conflicting reports? Our readers no doubt read the daily telegrams but do they ever notice these discrepancies? However, we are reassured to learn that Greece has given a friendly reply to the Allies and we await further developments. As regards Persia, we knew that the situation there had become very complex, although news regarding it had been withheld by the Censor. German intrigue brought about much trouble in Persia, so much so that outrages were committed on the Consuls of Russia and England and British residents had to be removed. But as soon as a strong Russian force appeared in Persia and the Allies gave the Shah to understand that it would go very hard with his country if it lost their friendship, the situation improved, and Persia declared herself in favour of the Allies. The conduct of Greece and Persia shows how they can bow down to the mighty and flout the weak.

NAYAK,
Dec. 2nd 1915.

58. After giving a brief account of the vacillating attitude of Greece,

"The war—Greece and the Allies."

the demands of the Allies from her and her promise to grant those demands, the *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 2nd December remarks that the Allies have demanded the same thing from Greece as Germany demanded from Belgium, namely, permission to use the country for military purposes. Italy has much to lose from an extension of German and Austrian influence over the Balkans. She has, therefore, consented to send 40,000 troops to fight them there. Lord Kitchener's diplomatic tour is bound to have good effects.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA.
Dec. 1st, 1915.

59. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 1st December says that it is a matter for great regret that the whole of Serbia.

Serbia has now passed into the hands of the enemy. The expenditure of maintaining the remnant of the Serbian army will have to be borne by the Allies, because the Serbian Government is without any territory. Montenegro is also very poor, and will not be able to help her neighbour. It is very difficult to help the Serbians with arms and munitions through Montenegro. In the south the situation does not seem to be very grave. The allied forces continue to advance. Vast preparations are being made in Salonika. It appears that the Allies intend to make a big attack from the south.

60. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 4th December writes that fighting is now going on in Serbian Macedonia, where the Allies are helping the Serbs. Monastir and Krivolak are the two principal towns in this region. Krivolak has probably been captured by the Bulgars, and as regards Monastir, the Serbs probably evacuated the town about the 1st December. As far as can be guessed, it is only the small area in South-West Serbia, bounded in the north by Krivolak, east by the Græco-Bulgar frontier, south by Greece, and west by the Cerna, which is now still in the possession of the Serbs and the Allies.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Dec. 4th, 1915.

In Montenegro, two Serbian army corps are fighting against the Austro-Germans, and they are being driven by the latter towards Prizrend Elek. Although Prizrend has been captured by the Bulgars, the safety of the Serbo-Montenegrin troops has not been jeopardised in any way yet. The Montenegrins claim to have driven the Austrians back near Focho. Apparently Germany does not want to subdue Montenegro yet. She wants to divert her attention elsewhere, leaving the brunt of the fighting in Serbia and Montenegro to Bulgaria.

61. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 3rd December deals with the question of helping Serbia to resist the Austro-German and Bulgarian attacks and refers to the promises which were given to her in regard to this and to the circumstances which made it impossible for the Allies to send sufficient troops to Serbia. After considering the present political situation, the paper finds that Sir Edward Grey does not deserve the criticisms which have been directed against him for not being able to send help to Serbia owing to the military authorities having stood in his way.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Dec. 3rd, 1915.

Help for Serbia and Sir Edward Grey.

62. The following appears in the *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 3rd December:—

"The situation in Serbia."

By winning over treacherous Bulgaria to her side Germany has obtained better facilities for the attainment of her object. The main Bulgarian army quartered on the southern frontiers of Serbia is vigorously opposing the advance of the allied forces towards the north and steadily pressing towards the south. The news which we have so far received of Serbia is quite despairing. Belgrade and Nish have fallen, the Bulgars are very close to Monastir, and almost the whole of Serbia is now in the hands of the enemy. The main Serbian army is now at Mitrovitza, hard pressed on all sides by the enemy. Serbia's only hope now lies in being reinforced by England and France, but it is by no means an easy task to send men and munitions all the way from these two countries to Serbia, though, of course, their naval supremacy can make even impossibility possible.

MOHAMMADI,
Dec. 3rd, 1915.

As regards Greece, the disclosures about German submarines having a Greek base inclines one to think that she will ultimately side with Germany. The news of a French loan to Greece is rather reassuring. Rumania will take the winning side. Italy, however, does not seem to be likely to take part in the Balkan affair, for if she does so, she will have to declare war against Germany and thus incur the risk of a combined Austro-German attack on her own frontiers, which will mean great trouble for her.

If the combined forces of Germany, Austria and Bulgaria are mobilised on the Greek frontier, their number will come up to ten lakhs, and this number will increase further if the Turks and the Albanians join. Against this force the Allies can at the most place some four or five lakhs of men. The question, whether in these circumstances the Allies ought to send their forces to the Serbian frontier without the help of Greece, deserves serious consideration. If, however, Greece joins the Allies, the scales will be almost equally balanced and there may be—though we have our doubts about it—severe fighting on the Græco-Serbian frontier. We do not think that the Allies will waste their energies unnecessarily in Serbia, unless they find the situation favourable to them. They would rather skilfully divert the theatre of war to some other quarter. Some think that the Balkan affair will be settled once for all within a week or two.

63. The *Moslem Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 3rd December writes:—

MOSLEM HITAIISHI
Dec. 3rd, 1915.

"A slight change of the situation in the Balkans."

The visit of Lord Kitchener and M. Dennis Cochin to Athens seems to have been successful in changing the attitude of Greece towards the Allies. The mobilisation of the Russian army on the Rumanian frontier also

indicates that Rumania will allow Russia to attack Bulgaria through her territory. Under the circumstances, Rumania will soon side with Russia. If Rumania sides with Russia and Russia attacks Bulgaria, all the plans of Germany and Austria in the Balkans will be frustrated and Bulgaria will not be able to defend herself. Greece also may join the Allies.

BANGAVASI,
Dec. 4th, 1915.

64. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 4th December, referring to the great European war, writes that in the Balkans the "The great war in Europe." Serbians, who have been forced to withdraw into Albania, have been received as friends by the Albanians. If Monastir falls into the hands of the Bulgarians, the war may be carried into Albanian territory, where a bitter struggle between the Allies and the Bulgars may, be expected to come off before long. Moreover, Bulgaria is threatened on the north by a Russian invasion through Rumania. If Rumania allows Russia passage through her territories, well and good, but if she resists, it is doubtful if Russia will decide to force her way through. In short the situation in the Balkans is now very complicated.

Discussing the situation in Serbia, the same paper writes that the Serbian Government recently removed to Scutari from Mitrovitza, which had been surrounded by the enemy on three sides. Scutari is on the frontier between Montenegro and Albania, and the choice of this town for the official headquarters shows that Albanian feeling is favourable to the Serbs.

Recent reports speak of some ill-feeling existing between the Germans and Bulgars, regarding the extent of help which the latter ought to render the former in the Balkan campaign. The Bulgars want to stop short after capturing Macedonia. Trouble is also said to have arisen over the possession of Monastir. Anyway, whatever may be the actual truth, some strife is undoubtedly brewing in the camps of the enemy.

NAYAK,
Dec. 6th, 1915.

65. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of 6th December writes:—

"The fall of Monastir." One telegram stated that Monastir had fallen and another that the Serbians were still defending the town. This proves how irregular is the system of supplying news to the public concerning the war. A correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* sent a telegram from Athens. This telegram was suppressed and issued later.

BASUMATI,
Dec. 4th, 1915.

66. The *Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 4th December writes that fighting "Turkey." is now going on in Turkey. In Gallipoli, the Allies are not likely to gain any advantage soon, but in Mesopotamia, the British are gaining ground in such a way as to seriously demoralise the enemy. Unless he takes prompt measures he will find it too late to check the British advance. The British forces were reported at Ctesiphon, 24 miles from Bagdad, on the 24th November last. It does not appear in what direction the Turks fled when the British came up to Ctesiphon. They are reported to have withdrawn towards Diala, 10 miles from Bagdad. They did not resist the capture of Ctesiphon first though when they did the British could not overcome them. Nevertheless, they are now reported to have fled 15 miles away. It seems to be all unintelligible. The real situation in Mesopotamia has still to be disclosed.

DAINIK BASUMATI
Dec. 6th, 1915.

67. Referring to the reports that Russia is making preparations to attack Bulgaria through Rumania, the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 6th December says that "Bu'garia."

Germany is taking similar steps for the defence of Bulgaria. Moreover, is it really possible for Rumania to side with Russia? The guns and rifles which Rumania possesses are of Austrian and German make, and Austria and Germany alone can supply ammunition for them. Has Rumania the money to purchase guns and rifles of another make? Even if she has, has she been able to procure them? Arrangements have been made to supply Rumania with munitions from the Kola and Archangel ports of Russia, but she has not yet received them.

Some people say that Rumania will help the Allies because the Allies have been putting pressure on Greece to help them. Rumania dares not help the Allies so long as the Russians do not advance. The *Pioneer's* correspondent says that the Russians have crossed the Danube near Ismail and reached Babdagh in Rumania. There is no railway line at Babdagh, while there is one at Ralli, west of Ismail. Why have the Russians preferred a place where there is no railway line? However that may be, the news given by the *Pioneer's* correspondent is favourable, but it requires confirmation.

68. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 6th December writes:—

"How affairs stand."

It is reported that Russia is gaining ground, but at the same time her troops do not seem to be

actually advancing.

The main interest of the war now lies in the Balkans. The tour of Lord Kitchener in the east seems to have been to a large extent successful. Greece has been compelled to acquiesce in favour of the Allies. The entrance of the Serbian army into Albania instead of into Greece indicates that Greece is even now not so favourably disposed towards Serbia as towards the Allies. Again, Russian troops have entered Rumania on their way to the Balkans, and Rumania, who has not objected to the passage of these troops through her territory has stopped the passage of Austrian troops on the Danube and mobilised her troops on the Austrian frontier. All this indicates that Rumania is eager to fight the Austrians. On the whole, the situation in the Balkans seems to be improving.

The enemy also is not sitting idle. The Kaiser's visit to Emperor Francis Joseph is portentous. Various conjectures are being made as regards the object of this visit. Some say that the visit was necessitated by a dispute between Austria and Bulgaria over the occupation of Serbia. Others say that the Kaiser went to dissuade his ally from making a separate peace. These conjectures may be true or false, but the resignation of three Austrian Ministers indicate that there are internal troubles in Austria.

69. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 2nd December says that although

"Russia and Rumania."

Rumania has refused Germany passage through her territory, there is no news that she has protested against the reported Russian intention to attack Bulgaria through it. It will indeed be a great defeat of German diplomacy if Russia can secure a passage through Rumania. In that case the fire in the Balkans will spread and will not be quenched easily. Rumania will be doing right if she sides with Russia, the premier Slav Power.

70. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 6th December says that the

"Russia."

intensity of the Russian offensive has diminished, and it seems that Russia is preparing vigorously

for a spring campaign.

71. The Kaiser, writes the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 3rd

The Kaiser's speech.

December, is trying to encourage his troops with his characteristic eloquence. He is trying to convince them that the success of his plans is near at hand. The frenzy which he and his Ministers created in the minds of the German people is abating through loss of men and money. This is perhaps the reason why the Kaiser has taken to speechifying again. But it is not possible to deceive a people for long.

72. The *Resalat* (Calcutta) of the 6th December says that the object

The Kaiser's arrival at Vienna.

of the Kaiser's visit to Austria was to get complete control over her, and in this he has succeeded to some extent, as is proved by the resignation of three Austrian Ministers, namely the Commercial, Financial and Home Ministers. Those who have succeeded them are pro-Germans. At first the Austrian army acted at Germany's bidding, but now Germany has got supreme control over the internal affairs of Austria, which means that Austria has been reduced to a state of servitude to Germany.

This is the first time that the Kaiser has visited the Capital of Austria after the outbreak of war. It may be that he had no leisure during the last eighteen months and so could not find time to consult his confederate, or finding Austria in a helpless condition he was compelled to go there to give her consolation and assurance. By taking part in the German conspiracy, Austria has lost heavily in life, money, trade, etc. Her people are also starving.

The King of Austria is an adept in the art of keeping secrets. From the outward appearances of the Kaiser and the Austrian King, no one could read their minds. What is the ultimate object of their interview is still a riddle to all. It must have been due to some intricate and important problem which made it indispensably necessary for them to meet.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Dec. 6th, 1915.

NAYAK,
Dec. 2nd, 1915.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Dec. 6th, 1915.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Dec. 3rd, 1915.

RESALAT,
Dec. 6th, 1915.

A complex situation has arisen out of Bulgaria's taking possession of Serbian territory, because Austria participated in the war simply with the hope of extending her dominions. Serbia's destruction will be of no use to Austria if the conquered territory is taken possession of by some other Balkan State. Austria expected to annex Serbia, but now that Bulgaria has got hold of Serbia it will take time to wrest it from her grasp. Probably the Kaiser might have gone to Austria to give her consolation, but what consolation could Austria expect from the Kaiser, who has violated the neutrality of Belgium and shed her blood. Such importance as is given to the Kaiser's visit, is not attached to the report of Austria going to enter into a separate peace with Russia, because the Austrian King knows that this peace proposal will be treated with derision by the Allies. There is no doubt that the resignation of the Austrian Ministers had something to do with the Kaiser's visit. These Ministers were fully aware of the financial and commercial condition of Austria, and in their opinion she was no longer in a position to continue the war; but it was against the Kaiser's wishes, who dreams of victory in the Balkans. In fact it does not appear that the war will be decided in the Balkans, where the Allies will check the advance of Germany, and gather strength for a decisive action in some other theatre of the war.

● CALCUTTA SAMACHAR,
Dec. 7th, 1915.

73. The *Calcutta Samachar* (Calcutta) of the 7th December says that there is no doubt that up to this time the war has been in favour of Germany. The whole of

Belgium is in Germany's hands. The Germans have not yet been appreciably driven from the conquered territory in France. In Russia they have penetrated to a good distance. But looking from a true standpoint, there does not appear to be any reason for the Allies to despair of success. In spite of German perparedness, England has been able to resist her.

The paper then goes on to refer to the casualty lists of the enemies sent by different correspondents to the newspapers, and remarks that in this dreadful war it is not possible to enumerate one's own dead and wounded. Then how is it possible to compute the casualties of the enemy? If we believe in the figures given by these correspondents, then it would mean that the enemy have no soldiers left. But the enemy is still fighting and we cannot consider him weak. The very fact that the enemy has gone towards the Balkans to attack means that he has still got a large reserve of forces. His strength has further been increased by the participation of Bulgaria.

It appears now that Germany has to some extent surmounted the difficulties of providing herself and Austria with provisions.

For Germany the conquest of Serbia is extremely important. The reason why Germany has gone to the Balkans is that she finds herself unable to fight against England, Russia and France.

There is no reason to suppose that England, France and Russia who have succeeded in stemming the tide of German advance will not be able to stem their advance in the Balkans as well.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Dec. 7th, 1915.

74. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 7th December says:—

"Italy."

Great Britain has extracted a promise from Italy that she will not make a separate peace. This fact, as well as the way in which Italy is conducting herself in the war, shows that she is not being able to do much. Whenever any Italian attempt seems likely to succeed we are told that the enemy is opposing her in large numbers. Italy has not yet been able to take Gorz, in spite of two attempts. We do not know why the Italian advance across the Alps is being delayed, although the Austrians are making some progress in spite of the manifold difficulties in their way. The Italians have, of course, gained some victories, but they are not fighting as well as the Austrians, who are in some places taking possession of Italian trenches.

BANGALI,
Dec. 6th 1915.

75. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 6th December writes that Germany

"What will be the end of the war?"

proposes offering peace to the Allies soon on the basis of a retrocession of the conquered territories in France, Belgium and Russia, with the exception of Poland and the Belgian colonies. She will ask for no indemnity but

will reduce the area for Serbia and compensate Bulgaria and Turkey with strips of Serbian Macedonia and Thrace. Poland will have a German King of its own as a separate State. These are the terms on which Germany hopes to make peace after attaining success in the Balkans. But the Allies will not certainly accept them. They will leave Germany still in a very advantageous position, and will do nothing to punish her for her inhuman outrages on Belgium.

76. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 4th December writes that until the year of the Anglo-Russian convention, Russia was the enemy England sought to circumvent in Western Asia. When that convention demarcated the respective spheres of influence of the two Powers, England set about preparing for a new railway line extending from Nushki to the Persian frontier, which was meant ultimately to link up with the Russian railway system. The Germans before the war were attempting to strengthen their position in the Euphrates Valley, but all that is now changed. Turkish influence in Asia Minor is now a negligible quantity, Russia is forcing her way gradually down into that region from the Caucasus and, generally speaking, the local population there is more or less ill-governed—the rule of the strong arm being the only law. The English, in the meantime, are forcing their way up to Bagdad, and it will not be easy to dislodge them from the places which are already in their occupation.

Persia, also, is practically in a state of anarchy, and England and Russia are actively trying to prop up the tottering Government of the Shahs. German emissaries are intriguing among the Persian populace, trying to stir them up against the Allies.

As regards the Amir, he is said to be a strong ruler. He is not likely to turn against England, but he is said to be employing some dismissed Turkish officers and there is unrest in his State. England cannot adopt in his kingdom the measures she is adopting in Persia. Some unrest also apparently prevails among the Frontier tribesmen. The road between Nushki and Sistan is being repaired by Engineer Mr. Jordan and trenches are being dug along the Frontier where necessary and all defensive measures adopted. There is no particular trouble in the North-West Frontier now, and the capture of Irak has crippled Persia's powers of mischief, and so long as the Amir remains friendly, German influence cannot approach the Indian frontier. So there is no reason for anxiety there.

77. It is to be highly regretted, writes the *Charu Mihir* (Mymensingh) of the 23rd November that although people are anxious to know what is happening at the seat of war, there is a dearth of news. In England people are agitating against this withholding of war news by the Government Censor. Reuter's telegrams relating to the fighting in Serbia are very conflicting. Lord Lansdowne said that Serbia could not be saved, but Reuter frequently states that Serbia alone is defeating the Bulgarians. The news that Lord Kitchener has gone to the East to protect India and Egypt is alarming to us. Our alarm has also been increased by the report that a fight has taken place in Persia between German and Turkish troops on one side and Persian troops on the other. Considering that the Germans have a railway extending to Bagdad, it is not impossible for German troops to be in Persia. These are undoubtedly matters for serious anxiety to us. We hope that Government will supply us with correct news in this respect.

78. The *Jyoti* (Chittagong) of the 2nd December writes that there are various reports of the progress of the war being published, but it is not known how far they are really true. It may, however, be taken for granted that a fierce struggle is proceeding. With whom did this war originate? We cannot ascribe it to the Kaiser or any one human being. The causes of such wars lie deeper. Men of inordinate pride, who regarded their fellow-men as worse than beasts, are now humbled to the dust. Can such a tremendous change been brought about by one individual? But the present is not the time when the real causes can be analysed.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Dec. 4th, 1915.

CHARU MIHIR,
Nov. 23rd, 1915.

JYOTI,
Dec. 2nd, 1915.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Dec. 3rd 1915.

79. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 3rd December finds itself unable to understand the logic of Japan in refusing to send her forces to Europe. In the opinion of the paper, Japan seems to follow the same principle which Italy is following at present. It seems strange that a Power which defeated Russia has got no men to spare. The paper also condemns Japan's attempt to capture the Indian market, a fact which has created great confusion in Manchester. The paper suggests that the Secretary of State and the Government of India should consider the question of abolishing the cotton and excise duties to save the Indian and English industries in this crisis.

HITAVADI,
Dec. 3rd, 1915

80. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 3rd December hopes that the fund started in the Punjab for an aeroplane corps will soon realise the necessary amount from local well-to-do men.

TARJOMAN
Dec. 5th, 1915.

81. The *Tarjoman* (Calcutta) of the 5th December refers to Mr. Findlay Shirras's report on Indian trade in 1914-15, in which the trade history of the year has been summarised and a comparison made with the figures of the previous year. It shows that Indian trade has suffered a good deal by the war. The reasons given are—(1) The declaration of war at once cut off all trade communications with Austria, Germany and Turkey. Belgium entirely disappeared and, therefore, no trade was possible with her. A great decrease in trade with France also occurred. The trade with neutral countries was so circumscribed by limitations that no trade was possible. (2) The shipping companies were broken up and a very great decrease took place in the mercantile marine. (3) The entire exchange market of the world was suspended. But from our standpoint there was no loss at all, as the market was freed from the iron grip of Austria and Germany.

It was a unique opportunity for India to revive her dying industries. There was enough opportunity for her to manufacture glass and porcelain wares, candles, woollen goods, soap, etc. The people of this country would have become quite independent of foreign countries.

Regarding the decrease in the number of companies in India during 1913-14, the paper does not find itself able to agree with the conclusions drawn by Mr. Shirras, who thinks that the war and Indian companies are responsible for this. The paper says that the war may be one of the causes, but there are other causes to which reference is not possible at this moment. The paper concludes by saying, that the Government of India is not giving adequate support to the growth of Indian arts and industries, though it is giving some assistance to the advancement of education. It is the duty of the leading associations to place before the Government, after the war, a demand for material assistance for the promotion of industries.

NAYAK,
Dec. 2nd 1915.

82. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 2nd December has the following:—

"About the boys."

Our contemporary of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says that the young men who are committing murders and dacoities may be reformed if they are sent to the front, whence they can return to this country as heroes and men of action. We Bengalis think that the *Patrika* has given sound advice which, if followed, will do good to the boys and save the Government a lot of extra work and extra expense. But our white-skinned contemporaries are of so assinine a character that they must give a contrary interpretation to everything, and so they have raised a strong protest against the *Patrika's* suggestion. Many of them are even accusing the *Patrika* of being seditious.

We fully support the *Patrika's* view, because the boys who preach sedition and now and then commit dacoity and murder policemen are not by nature thieves, dacoits, *gundas* or *budmashes*. They are almost invariably sons of respectable men and educated. English education has made them patriots. English and German professors and England-returned educated *sahibs* have taught them that our present subjection is the cause of all our sorrows, and that no good can come to the nation or country so long as this state of things continues. Self-government and similar rights are but substitutes for independence. Surendra Nath and other patriotic speakers and

leaders of the Congress, who realise the inherent defects of the nation, have been agitating to obtain the substitute only. The boys, who are young, haughty and reckless, do not take care to look so deep and decide point-blank that they must anyhow secure independence or, by tormenting the British, the rulers of Bengal, gain such political privileges from them as will make us independent to a large extent.

Since the partition of Bengal boys entertaining such ideas have become fanatical. In this fanaticism they are being encouraged and helped with money by German, French and Swiss anarchists. Consequently, they are trying to create anarchy in Bengal, regardless of religious merit or demerit. The boys are not, by nature, thieves, dacoits or *gundas*. Although some of them apparently behave like *gundas* under the persecution of detective police officers, they are naturally gentle and meek. They have taken a wrong path, a path of sin, under a mistake. This mistake has been bred in them by your education divorced from religion, by your luxurious civilisation and, in many cases, by your conduct. And it may be removed if they become acquainted with modern warfare and can realise what amount of money, self-sacrifice and unbounded fortitude are required for carrying on a war. If they are placed under military discipline and have thus to work hard, they may be cured of their present futile excitement and mistaken zeal. Sons of gentlemen will of themselves quiet down if placed under discipline. It was with this hope that the *Patrika* suggested the sending of these boys to the war with a view to their reformation. A desire to fight, to see war and to learn the art of war has, as it were, become a part of the constitution of the present-day Bengali boys. Once this desire has been fulfilled, they will be sobered.

The manner in which these boys are being harassed by imprisonment, internment or police surveillance is costing the Government a great deal in law suits and in maintaining the detective police, but all to little effect, for thefts, dacoities and murders are as frequent as ever. In these days of financial stress, a large sum of money can be annually saved, not by depriving poor innocent clerks and other Government servants of their means of livelihood, but by putting an end to political litigation. It is war time, now, and the King can send his subjects anywhere he pleases, to do whatever service he desires of them. Let all political suspects and convicts be sent to Mesopotamia, the Cameroons, Egypt, Suez and Gallipoli, and peace will return to the country. And compulsion will not be required to send them there. If the Bengalis are once called, ten thousand boys will at once be ready to go to the front, and the anarchists will at once offer themselves for service on behalf of their Sovereign. To speak without reserve, 90 per cent. of young Bengalis are revolutionists. Of these, some are very enthusiastic and reckless, and so their revolutionary ideas find vent in action, while those of the others, who live directly under the care of their parents, remain hidden and unmanifested. They are all birds of the same feather—their ideas, likes and dislikes are similar. Those who live in messes freely give expression to their revolutionary ideas. Besides, poverty compels many people to become dacoits in these days. The boys who have gone to Mesopotamia in the Ambulance Corps are Bengalis and naturally belong to the class of revolutionists. If you can send them to the war, cannot you send also those who are known as revolutionists?

This is the state of things and this is the truth. The *Patrika* knows the secret of the situation and has given good and straightforward advice. Where is the occasion for jesting and jeering, knitting the brow or biting the lips in anger? Were all the paid English soldiers who used to come to India saints? Many of them were *pucca gundas*, *pucca* murderers, thieves and dacoits. At the beginning of the present war all forms of crime suddenly decreased in England. Does it not indicate that the character of the criminals has been reformed in consequence of their enlistment in the army? What was the character of Wellington's army? What account does your history give of your old military department? Now that old class of soldiers is exhausted, and so respectable men have formed companies of Territorials. Soldiers were never renowned for honesty, good character and righteousness. Why, then, be so punctilious now and take the name of righteousness? The ideal hero is no doubt righteous and honest, but how many such heroes has

Europe produced? If you analyse the characters of all European heroes from Julius Cæsar to Hindenberg, few of them will be found to be men worthy of the name. Why do you hide all their defects and, taking the name of righteousness, throw dust into the eyes of people by putting them as heroes of ideal character? Your writings have done immense harm to Bengal and the Bengalis. If you had entered into the spirit of things and spoken the truth and trodden the true path, this trouble would not have arisen in Bengal, Bengali boys would not have gone astray, the gang of secret assassins would not have found support in the country of Chaitanya. Bengal has been ruined by your writings and by the conduct of many of her rulers. Let bygones be bygones, but take warning for the future. For the Empire is yours; if you can keep it, it will remain yours and we shall be able to pass our days in peace and comfort with those we love.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Dec. 3rd, 1915.

83. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 3rd December considers it

"About the boys."

vilely mean on the part of the *Empire* to take the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* to task for having

suggested that the anarchists should be sent to the war. The suggestion has been most honestly made and is warranted by the example set by France, who is engaging French criminals in military duties. When the whole Empire is in danger, every one, honest or criminal, has a right to render help in the work of extricating it therefrom. If criminals can be made to work in prison, why cannot they be made to work in the battlefield? It is a pity that the selfishness of the Anglo-Indians should make them blind to these facts.

PRAYASI:
AGRAHAYAN,
1322 (B.S.)

84. Referring to the recent anarchical outrages in Mymensingh and

"Anarchist outrages."

Calcutta, the *Pravasi* (Calcutta) for *Agrahayan* 1322 (B.S.) writes:—

Do the anarchists think that they will be able to establish self-government in India by terrorising Government? The mistake they are labouring under must be removed and the young men who are engaged in the propaganda should be persuaded to devote themselves to the real service of the country, so that their noble ideal may infuse new life into the entire population. What a grand awakening took place in our country at the noble self-sacrifices of the patriots who worked for the *swadeshi* agitation. We ask the young men who are committing anarchical crimes to be God-fearing and righteous and to give up their sinful career. The public should also help Government in putting down anarchism even at the cost of their own convenience and freedom. At the same time we must say that repression is not the only means of ridding the country of anarchism. Let the military and naval services be opened to our young men and their vicious tendencies are sure to disappear.

MOHAMMADI,
Dec. 3rd, 1915.

85. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 3rd December writes that the

"The evil ways of the *Basu-mati*."

eulogium paid to the Hon'ble Sir Ali Imam by Lord Hardinge has caused a lot of pain to the *Basumati*.

It is too much for our amiable contemporary that the man who helped in the creation of the new province of Bihar and deprived Bengalis of the monopoly they had always enjoyed of all the good things of that province, should receive any praise from the Viceroy. But may we remind the paper that it is the same Viceroy who saved the Hindus of Bengal by annulling the partition of Bengal?

TARJOMAN,
Dec. 7th, 1915.

86. The *Tarjoman* (Calcutta) of the 7th December, referring to the

Would to God that day may arrive.

Viceroy's farewell dinner to Sir Ali Imam, remarks that it is one of the most pleasant events under British rule that a Viceroy has given a fare-

well dinner in honour of an Indian Member of Government. Sir Ali Imam has also been made Vice-President of the Imperial Legislative Council. The paper is grateful to Lord Hardinge for the liberality and magnanimity of his mind. He has observed that an Indian Member is capable of showing himself quite worthy of the trust reposed in him. But in spite of all this, while two junior members of the Imperial Council have become Lieutenant-Governors, Sir Ali Imam has not been given the post of a Chief Justice even. That day will be the proudest day in the history of the British Empire when we shall see an Indian Lieutenant-Governor. We shall be happy not because of an Indian's appointment to a high post but on account of the commencement of a new *esprit de corps* which will help to bridge the gulf between the rulers and the ruled.

87. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 1st December says that

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Dec. 1st, 1915.

Import of cotton goods from Japan has created a great flutter in the industrial circles in Manchester.

the import of Japan-made cotton goods has created a great flutter in the industrial circles in Manchester. Many questions have been asked in Parliament. It is probable that Manchester traders will bring pressure to bear on Government. Piece-goods form the major part of British trade in India. Britain certainly will not bear this loss, but she did not pay any attention towards this question when the Japanese, with the help of their Government, destroyed Indian trade in China. This fact can never be forgotten by India. Far from helping Indian traders, the Indian Government weakened their cause by imposing a duty on silver. The cotton excise duties were imposed in India for protecting Manchester. Many small factories have been suffering from Japanese competition. We hope Mr. Chamberlain will find time to turn his attention to this.

88. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 3rd December says that

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Dec. 3rd, 1915.

"Commercial England and Japan and other countries are trying to capture the Indian market with the help of their Governments. But what are Indians doing towards getting their articles sold in their own market? We do not get any help from Government. Hence we ought to adhere to *swadeshism* by all means."

89. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 2nd December expresses a hope that

SANJIVANI,
Dec. 2nd, 1915.

The National Congress.

many delegates from Bengal will attend the National Congress which will be held at Bombay at the end of this month. This Congress will have the important duty of clearly formulating India's political demands in view of the readjustment which is to follow after the war.

90. The *Tarjoman* (Calcutta) of the 2nd and 3rd December says:—

TARJOMAN,
Dec. 2nd and 3rd, 1915.

Subjects which may be discussed at the coming session of the Moslem League.

The coming session of the Moslem League possesses an unusual degree of significance. The meeting of the representatives of two communities, whose fate is indetical with that of their country, to discuss political questions is not an ordinary thing. The complete union of the two communities, who follow different religions, but who have been nourished in the bosom of the same country, who have grown up together in the same atmosphere and who are now standing shoulder to shoulder on the same battlefield, will be a unique event. That day certainly will be the most blessed when we shall be able to fulfil the heartfelt wish of His Majesty the Emperor and the Ministers of the State that the two sister communities should live in amity and peace. In no country of the world is there so much difference of opinion between two communities as there is in India. But time is a teacher which teaches its lessons even to the most stupid.

It will not be out of place for us to place a few suggestions before the Moslem League if it really wants to exchange views with the Indian National Congress. A new chapter in the history of the country is about to open. Its work should not, therefore, be confined to the mere passing of resolutions, but it should show that it has broken the bonds of slavery once for all.

The first question which the League ought to take up should be about the Press Act, which has created almost insurmountable difficulties in the path of national progress. The League should convince Government that the Press Act has killed the legitimate freedom of the Press and that we are loyal and want the Act repealed or even partially amended, so that we may get the same amount of freedom in giving expression to our views as is given to the English Press in India.

The Defence of India Act should be taken up next. We fully realise the difficulties of Government. We do not ask for the repeal of this Act just now, but we certainly want the subordinate officials to exercise sufficient discretion in the use of their powers under the Act. In this connection we beg to point out two things which are objectionable. Firstly, the non-publication of the reasons for internment, and secondly, the internment of persons

who have been acquitted of any charge of conspiracy or the like. The Moslem League ought to impress upon Government that its refusal to give any answer to the demands of the interned persons to know the cause of their internment is defeating the very object for which the law has been passed. Regarding the second objection, we want to urge that the police has got persons interned, charges brought against whom could not be proved. It is one of the principles of English law that no person should be declared to be a criminal until he has been proved to be so. Has this principle no application in the case of the Defence of India Act?

The question of the protection of mosques and tombs is also a very important one, and was put off on the ground that it was inadvisable to take up any controversial matter now. But nevertheless, the Defence of India Act, the Punjab Customary Laws question, the Civil Service Bill, which are all contentious, were taken up by the Government. The question of mosques and tombs, cannot, therefore, be reasonably put off.

PRAVASI,
A. BAHAYAN,
1322 (B.E.)

91. The *Pravasi* (Calcutta) for *Agrahayan* 1322 (B.S.), discussing the question of self-government for India, writes that the country is really governed by Civil Servants who oppose all claims for self-government by the people. India is gradually degenerating under their rule—that is an undoubted fact—especially in the matter of indigenous industries. Indians are subjected to serious disabilities in British Colonies, but the Government of India, not being composed of Indians, does not make any effective protests. As a remedy for all these and other evils we must have self-government as quickly as possible and we must try to get that by all legitimate means. We wish, therefore, all success to Mrs. Beasant's Home Rule League which has been started with this object. Lord Hardinge's recent speech on the subject shows that the ultimate aim, both of Government and of the people, is one. If we had self-government, we could satisfy all our wants by our own efforts. We could enforce free and compulsory education, we could organise a system of military training for the populace to improve their physique and, like the Japanese, we could protect our own growing industries.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Dec. 5th, 1915.

92. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 5th December says there is now no doubt that we possess every right to obtain self-government and that it is our duty to strive for it. Every wise Indian recognises this fact that India cannot get complete independence and that it would be highly prejudicial to Indian interests even to attempt to get such a thing. We want self-government under British control. We do not want such right as would be injurious to the Empire. What we say is that we should not be deprived of small privileges which are the birthright of humanity in general and should be allowed to assume our rightful position in the world. This would increase the strength of the Empire. This would strengthen the bond of unity between England and India. Any one who says that this is not the right moment for agitating for self-government, is devoid of all political wisdom. This is the right moment for doing so. War has given the British Empire an ample proof of our loyalty. The English nation has understood that Indians are not seditious at all. They have acknowledged our loyalty. If we do not let them know that although we are loyal, yet we are not prepared to remain dependent for ever, we shall have done ourselves a distinct disservice. This fact can be explained to the English only just now.

The paper then goes on to say that the great enemies of Indian aspirations are the Anglo-Indians, who form a very powerful majority. They have been deluding the English public into the belief that India is really disloyal. But this delusion has now received a rude shock.

The paper next says:—We do not claim that self-government should be granted to us immediately after the war. Signs of the times indicate that there will be changes after the war. Therefore it is our duty to form the Home Rule Committee and educate public opinion.

93. The *Jyoti* (Chittagong) of the 2nd December refers to Sir Edward Cornwall's recent question in Parliament regarding the condition of India. The paper strongly

Indian topics in England.

denounces those Englishmen who are constantly afraid of the growth of sedition in India, and cordially welcomes Mr. Chamberlain's reassuring statement in reply. The most important problem facing Government in future after the war will be the improvement of the pecuniary circumstances of the people.

94. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 1st December writes:—

"What will happen?"

There is a Brahmin iconoclast in the Bombay Presidency. No one but a Brahmin can become an iconoclast, for the Brahmin possesses a courage, a daring and a capacity for doing things which are often wanting in members of other castes. Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu, of Bengal, is a social reformer, but still he never dares to marry his sons and daughters into families lower in caste than Kayasthas. He carries on his work of social reform while rigidly guarding the caste traditions of his family. On the other hand, Pandit Sivanath Sastri, who is a Brahmin, never hesitated to allow his sons and daughters to marry into lower-caste families, for as a Brahmin he is much bolder than non-Brahmin converts to Brahmoism and Babu reformers. In fact, the Brahmin is as good a hand at constructive work as at destructive work. The present-day Brahmin, however, is only destroying old things and building nothing new—he is only converting the society he belongs to into a rubbish-heap.

Sir Narayan Chandravarkar, the iconoclast of Bombay, is getting up a banquet in which members of all castes will eat together. This is a piece of destructive work. The distinctions of caste, creed and occupation which we observed in the old days might or might not be good, but they were suited to the requirements of our society, for they used to act as a wholesome check and thus keep the different classes of society from revolting against one another. We are a conquered race dependant on others for everything; and the greater is our self-restraint and the more we can practise self-sacrifice and austerities, the longer shall we live and the better health shall we enjoy. Your Babus now set at defiance the ancient rules of society, loosening its foundations and widening the path to license. Our young men are forsaking what they call old superstitions, but, at the same time, becoming addicted to luxury and developing atheistical ideas. These youths stand in no fear of social control or public censure any more, and the best of them only take care to avoid the Penal Code. When we were boys we used to feel almost like guilty persons if we happened to meet Vidyasagar, or Syam Biswas or Rajendra Mittra in the streets. But this reverential regard for elders is absent in our modern youths, and the old social ties have been loosened. Consequently, the present-day youth is brazen-faced and does not hesitate to do things which we would never have thought of doing.

Another outrage has occurred in Serpentine Lane, an inoffensive man has been done to death, and innocent blood has been shed. Why do such things take place? Because of the iconoclastic ideas you preach and the godless and luxurious life you lead. All these dacoities and assassinations and other anarchist propaganda which have appeared among the youth of our country like sin incarnate, are the result of your teachings alone. Time was when Hindus used to realise and obey the commands of God at every step of their existence. And the sons of the same Hindus are now murdering men and little children, and committing thefts and dacoities and secret assassinations. Shame, a great shame! In the old days everybody used to take an interest in the welfare of young men. In our boyhood even a *Dom* neighbour of ours used to reprimand us for our shortcomings and escapades; but now no one cares to say anything to a young man, even if he be found flirting with a public woman. Nay, in many cases we applaud our youngsters' misdeeds and thus spoil them. Even the present revolutionary propaganda, these assassinations, infanticides, and these thefts and dacoities do not lack admirers. Such acts may not be applauded openly, but there is no dearth of men to encourage them in secret. The result is that thoroughly innocent and inoffensive persons are losing their lives and a tremendous wave of atheism is washing the whole of our social structure away.

When anarchy reigns supreme in a country and the Sovereign is deprived of his ruling power, men contrive various means for protecting the weak and the innocent. In our country there is no sign of anarchy and our rulers have lost nothing of their power; but still revolutionary propaganda has made its appearance in our country. And all because our young men are inordinately

JYOTI,
Dec. 2nd, 1915.

NAYAK,
Dec. 1st, 1915.

fond of imitating atheistic and luxury-loving Europe and adopting even her vices, such as nihilism, anarchism, etc., which at one time nearly brought about social chaos in that continent. We have said times without number that there is nothing good in modern Europe and that a touch even of the very shadow of European civilisation should be avoided by us as rank poison. But unfortunately our countrymen are mad after imitating everything that Europe does, be it good or be it bad. Our iconoclastic Babus want to smash up our society and cast it in the European mould—a thing which we strongly oppose. The English are our rulers, but still we protest against the European system of education which they have introduced in this country. It is because Brahmoism has a decided European flavour about it that we are so strongly against it. In the great war that is raging in Europe that continent is trying to shake off the effects of the poison which now permeates its body, whereas our Babus are doing their best to instil a like poison into our society. The way in which the dreadful war is being conducted by the diabolical German conquerors of Belgium and Poland has not been enough to warn us against the evil effects of nineteenth-century European civilisation. The result is, that in Bengal, the land of Chaitanya, Advaita, Vidyapati and Chandidasa, sons of Brahmins, Vaidyas and Kayasthas have taken to the occupation of secret assassins and thieves and dacoits, and we look silently and unmoved on the diabolical scenes enacted by such youths.

We ask, what will happen to us as the result of our contact with the brute force of Europe? We have lost everything sweet and good that we had and have exchanged them for a life of hypocrisy, deceit, luxury, atheism, murder, theft, dacoity, lust, selfishness and cruelty. Naturally, therefore, the greatest chaos now reigns in our society and no one feels any sympathy for his fellows. Woe for the day on which the English planted this poison-tree in the University tub! The tree has now borne its deadly fruit, which is ruining us and giving no end of trouble to our rulers. We can easily see what will be the final result of it all, and we shudder at the picture.

PRAYASI,
AGRAHAYAN.
1322 (B.E.).

95. The *Pravasi* (Calcutta) for *Agrahayan* 1322 (B.S.) writes:—

The new book entitled "The Oxford Survey of India" says that in India "all State-guided education is practically free." This, however, is not true. For, 45 per cent. of the cost of education is derived from fees paid by students, and the remaining 55 per cent. is borne by Government, Municipalities, District Boards and public donations. This proves that education in India is far from being free.

The book, moreover, says that education is spreading rapidly in India under the present Viceroy. The fact is that under Lord Hardinge the percentage of boys and girls receiving education in British India is increasing at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum. If this rate of increase is maintained, the percentage will be equal to that in Travancore in 25 or 26 years, to that in Baroda in 55 or 56 years, to that in Japan in 80 years, to that in the United States of America in 122 years and to that in the Mississippi State in 163 years. But it seems that in the near future the Government of India will spend less on education than now and consequently there is little hope of the rate of increase being maintained.

NAYAK,
Dec. 6th, 1915.

96. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 6th December writes:—

"A memorial meeting." In the course of his speech in the memorial meeting for the late Raja Benoy Krishna Deb, Rai Bahadur Dr. Chunilal Bose said that Indians and Englishmen should mix more freely with each other. The people who nowadays express their pious wish for a free social intercourse between white men and black men forget that in India white men are conquerors and black men the conquered, and that there cannot be a free social intercourse between conquerors and conquered. Conquerors can never forget that they are superior to the conquered, and the conquered also, who have the memory of a glorious past, cannot assume that attitude of sycophancy which they are bound to show if they want to mix with their conquerors.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

Bengali Translator to Government.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 11th December 1915.

REPORT (PART II)
ON
INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL
FOR THE
Week ending Saturday, 11th December 1915.

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**LIST OF INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS
RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH BY THE BENGAL INTELLIGENCE
BRANCH.**

[As it stood on 1st January 1915.]

NOTE.—(N.)—Newspapers. (P.)—Periodical magazines. Papers shown in bold type deal with politics.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika." (N.)	Calcutta	Daily	Manmatha Nath Banarji, Brahmin	1,400
2	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P.)	Mymensingh	Monthly	Kumud Bandhu Chakrabartti, of Jessore, Brahmin.	300
3	"Bengalee" (N.)	Calcutta	Daily	Surendra Nath Banarji, Brahmin, age 69.	5,000
4	"Calcutta Budget" (N.)	Ditto	Do.	Hem Chandra Datta, Kayastha, age 48	1,800
5	"Calcutta Journal of Medicine" (The). (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Dr. A. L. Sarkar, L.M.E., Satgope, age about 43.	100
6	"Calcutta Law Journal" (The).	Ditto	Fortnightly	Hara Prasad Chatterji, Hindu Kayastha, and Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu Brahmin, vakils.	2,000
7	"Calcutta Medical Journal" (The). (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Dr. Rai Chuni Lal Basu, Bahadur, Hindu Kayastha, age 51, and Dr. Purna Chandra Nandi, Native Christian, age about 50.	450
8	"Calcutta Spectator" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly	Lalit Mohan Ghoshal, Brahmin, age 40, and Hem Chandra Datta.	500 (Suspended.)
9	"Calcutta University Magazine." (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Khagendra Nath Maitra, Kayastha, age 39.	300
10	"Calcutta Weekly Notes"	Ditto	Weekly	Jogesh Chandra Chaudhuri, Barrister-at-Law, Hindu Brahmin, age about 41.	1,700
11	"Case Law" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Mohim Chandra Ray, Khatriya, age about 45.	400 (Suspended.)
12	"Collegian"	Ditto	Fortnightly	Nripendra Nath De, Kayastha, age 38	1,000
13	"Culture" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Gan Ch. Ray, Hindu Baidya, age 47	500
14	"Current Indian Cases" (P.)	Ditto	Do.	Manindra Nath Mitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 38.	1,000
15	"East" (N.)	Dacca	Weekly	(1) Mohim Ch. Sen, age 62, (2) Ishan Ch. Sen, (3) Durga Nath Ray, Brahmos.	200
16	"Field and the Calcutta Weekly Advertiser."	Calcutta	Do.	Hem Ch. Banarji, Brahmin, age 59	500 (Suspended.)
17	"Food and Drugs" (P.)	Ditto	Quarterly	Dr. Kartik Ch. Basu, M.B., Kayastha, age 57.	650
18	"Gardener's Magazine" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Bhuban Mohan Ray, Hindu Kaibarta, age 57.	800
19	"Glory" (N.)	Ditto	Do.	Kalachand Sarkar, Benia, age 33	50,000 (Free distribution.)
20	"Habul Matin" (English edition). (N.)	Ditto	Weekly	Gyan Ch. Ray, Hindu Baidya, age 46	1,000
21	"Health and Happiness" (P.)	Ditto	Monthl	Kartik Ch. Basu, Kayastha, age 46	500
22	"Herald" (N.)	Dacca	Daily	Priya Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya, age about 30.	2,000
23	"Hindoo Patriot" (N.)	Calcutta	Weekly	Sarat Ch. Ray, Kayastha, age 47	2,000

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
24	"Hindu Review" (P.) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Bipin Ch. Pal, Hindu Teli, age 50 ...	900
25	"Hindu Spiritual Magazine." (P.)	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Mati Lal Ghosh, Kayastha, age 60, and Pijus Kanti Ghosh.	400
26	"Indian Case Notes" (P.)	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Manindra Nath Mitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 38.	1,000 (Suspended.)
27	"Indian Empire" (N.)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Hem Ch. Datta, Hindu Kayastha, age 49	2,000
28	"Indian Express" (P.) ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Purna Ch. Basu, Hindu Kayastha, age 51.	100 to 250
29	"Indian Homeopathic Reporter." (N.)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Dr. Sarat Ch. Ghosh, Hindu Kayastha, age 46.	500 Discontinued for the present.
30	"Indian Homeopathic Review." (N.)	Ditto ...	Do. ...	P. Mazumdar and J. N. Mazumdar, M.D.	200
31	"Indian Medical Record" (The). (P.)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Kaviraj Anukul Chandra Bissarad, Hindu Brahmin, age 38, and Committee.	800
32	"Indian Messenger" (N.)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Pratul Ch. Som, Brahmo, age 52 ...	500
33	"Indian Mirror" (N.)	Ditto ...	Daily ...	Satyendra Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya, age 36.	1,200
34	"Indian Nation" (N.)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Sailendra Ghosh, Kayastha, age 31 ...	800
35	"Indian Royal Chronicle" (P.)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Shamlal De, Hindu Subarnabanik, age 47	Unknown.
36	"Indian World" (The) (N.)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Prithvis Ch. Ray, Hindu Kayastha, age 40.	500 to 1,000 (Suspended.)
37	"Industry" (P.) ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Kishori Mohan Banarji, Hindu Brahmin, age 36.	1,000
38	"Modern Review" (P.)	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Rama Nanda Chatarji, Brahmo, age 60 ...	2,000
39	"Mussalman" (N.)...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	M. Rahman, Muhammadan, age 34 ...	1,000
40	"National Magazine" (P.)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Kali Prasanna De, Hindu Kayastha, age 67.	500
41	"Regeneration" (P.) ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Abinash Ch. Ray, Brahmo, age 36 ...	200
42	"Rels and Rayyet" (N.)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Jogesh Ch. Datta, age 64 ...	350
43	"Review" (P.) ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Jogendra Rao Bhagawan Lal, Brahmin, age 33.	400
44	"Telegraph" (N.) ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Satyendra Kumar Basu, Hindu Kayastha, age 32.	2,500
45	"Unity and the Minister" (N.)	Ditto ...	Do. ...	M. N. Basu, Brahmo, age 75 ...	400 to 500
46	"University Magazine" (P.)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Manindra Nath Mitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 38.	390
47	"World and the New Dispensation." (N.)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Mohim Ch. Sen and Khettra Mohan Datta, age 60, both Brahmos.	400
48	"World's Messenger" (P.)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Sundari Kakhya Ray, Hindu Mahisya, age 28.	400
49	"World's Recorder" (P.)	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Kali Pada De, Hindu Kayastha, age 49 ...	2,700

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

1207. Writing on this subject, the *Hablul Matin* says that if British and Russian statesmen support the Shah and his Ministers in the policy of non-intervention in

The Persian situation.

the war by abstaining from any act which will lower the prestige of Iran and rendering friendly assistance to the Cabinet at Teheran, the peace of the Middle East will be secured. The failure of the diplomacy of the Allies in the Balkans was due to misapprehension of the actual situation. The journal does not think that the Allies will insist upon Persia joining them in the war, but will be content if she preserves a neutral attitude.

1208. It is perhaps not generally known, writes the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* that since Turkey was involved in the

Japan and the war.

war, the Allies have been asking Japan to assist them with troops. This request was renewed after Bulgaria's entry into the war. The question formed the subject of keen discussion in Japan, and she has, at last, come to a definite conclusion, namely, that she is unable to comply with the request of the Allies. Japanese papers, received recently, contain details about it. Japan, no doubt, acknowledges the reasonableness of the demand, but she contends that once a contingent is sent, it will have to be maintained at its full strength throughout the war. This Japan will not be able to do, considering her own future requirements. Her next plea is that she is not on unfriendly terms with Turkey or Bulgaria, and consequently it would be against international etiquette if she provoked a quarrel with one or the other. Surely the reasons put forward by Japan are no better than lame excuses. In the meantime, Indian markets are being flooded with Japanese goods. As the journal has stated more than once, Japan is one of the two countries which have profited by the war.

HABLUL MATIN,
1st Dec. 1915.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
2nd Dec. 1915.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

1209. Referring to the police administration report for 1914, the *Herald* writes that it is, in many respects, an

A regrettable remark.

interesting production, but there are certain remarks in it which were not expected from a level-headed officer like Mr. Hughes-Buller. "Do not accuse a whole nation" (be it of cowardice or any other vice), said Edmund Burke in one of his historic speeches; but evidently this wholesome advice has fallen flat on the chief of the police in Bengal. The journal is of opinion that the report makes a most uncharitable attack on the people of Bengal, and coming from the source it does, such an attack is reprehensible. Mr. Hughes-Buller certainly knows that the people of this Presidency are neither generally nor wholly timid or cowardly. The police officers who "have given their lives for the British Government" and whose conduct has been "exemplary" certainly did not come from heaven at the call of Mr. Hughes-Buller or his predecessors, but were and are men chosen from the average population of Bengal. Does it not appear to Mr. Hughes-Buller that the conduct of the police officers would never have been so heroic throughout had the people from whom they are chosen been really so cowardly and timid? The Inspector-General cites only one instance in which the owner of a gun fled before the dakaites. One instance does not prove a theory; much less does it do so when that theory is made to support a grotesque injustice of the administration. However, even in connection with this instance it would be interesting to know how many guns were in the possession of the dakaites. As regards the instance of unused guns referred to, the journal would only like to point out that guns are not so numerous in a Bengal village that they can be gathered together in sufficient number to attack an armed band of trained dakaites when they have already begun their operations. The truth is that no people in the world are wholly heroes or wholly cowards. Much depends on what their Governments make them. Deprived of the valued privilege of the use of arms and shut out from every

HERALD,
1st Dec. 1915.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
2nd Dec. 1915.

career which inspires courage and the spirit of enterprise, there is nothing to be surprised at if a number of them have already grown a little timid. Give them arms and instil in them a manly spirit by opening military careers for them, and they will in a short time be as brave as any people in the world.

1210. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that it pointed out how dakaity has gone on increasing in Bengal during the last ten years, though the cost of the police has been doubled since 1905 and a large number of English lads imported on large salaries as Police Superintendents. Apparently disgusted with this incapacity of the police to put down violent crimes, Mr. Hughes-Buller, the Inspector-General, instead of confessing that the so-called reorganisation of the Police Department has proved a failure, falls foul of the Bengali press and the Bengali nation. Now is it necessary to point out that the same "timorous and cowardly characteristics" which are ascribed to the Bengali race would be found even among the bravest of nations if they were disarmed, and thus totally emasculated? There is now very little difference between the Bengalis and the well-known martial races of India, for they all are in the same predicament. The Sikhs once fought with the English heroically and worsted the fierce Afghans, but the vast bulk of them are now peaceful peasants who, like their *confrères* in Bengal, have forgotten the use of arms. In the whole of India among the male population of one hundred and fifty millions, it has been found difficult to secure a respectable number of men who are capable of fighting. Is not this a serious matter, both for the people and the Government? It is not an idle boast that, if the Indians had the same privilege of bearing arms and using them as freely as the European subjects of His Imperial Majesty have, India would have been able to furnish several millions of qualified soldiers to fight the Teutons and the Turks? The Bengalis are said to be the weakest race in India. The fact is, they were as strong as any other Indian race, but being secure from external invasion as the Punjabis were not, the inhabitants of Bengal have not been able to develop their martial spirit to the same extent as the border tribes did. The present rulers have not a single Bengali soldier in their army. This shows that the Bengalis could fight during the rule of the Muhammadans, but have forgotten how to do so under the administration of the English. Even in the beginning of their rule, the English enlisted the Bengali as soldiers and put them under Bengali officers. As a matter of fact, with this army of Bengalis, and with a sprinkling of British soldiers, the East India Company conquered Bengal and Bihar. To taunt the Bengalis as "cowardly," after having deprived them of the means of developing their manliness, is, to say the least, extremely unreasonable, nay, mean. They have even now given ample evidence of their capacity to use arms as effectively as Englishmen. There are hundreds of Bengali gentlemen and *shikaris* who can shoot royal Bengal tigers with as much ease as the best European sportsmen. There are hundreds of Bengali police officers who are excellent marksmen. They can make good soldiers if they are only properly trained. Mr. Hughes-Buller makes capital out of the alleged failure of certain villagers to use arms against dakaits. The journal says "alleged," because the Inspector-General does not vouch for the accuracy of his information. However, granting that this was really the case, very few people, however brave, would have acted otherwise, if, armed with one gun, they had been suddenly attacked at dead of night by a band of armed and pitiless dakaits. It is not by abusing the Bengali villagers, but by supplying them with sufficient arms, that they can be expected to fight these dakaits who are, after all, only Bengalis like themselves. The *Patrika* is surprised that the Government of Bengal should allow one of its responsible officers to apply such an offensive epithet as "cowardly" to a whole nation and rouse bitter feelings. As for Mr. Hughes-Buller, well, is he not eating the salt of the Bengalis? He is therefore justified in giving them a kick, according to the doctrine of the late Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar. "That fellow is vilifying your character," said a friend to Vidyasagar. "Oh, he must do so, for did I not render him a piece of good service?" was the reply of the great philanthropist. To kick away the ladder that helps one to rise is the way in which a certain class of people delight in showing their gratitude to their benefactors.

1211. The *Indian Mirror* writes that the report on the police administration in the Bengal Presidency for the year 1914

The Bengal Police.

INDIAN MIRROR,
2nd Dec. 1915.

deserves more extended recognition than is usually accorded to official reports. One of the perennial problems of the Indian administration is the establishment of better relations between the people and the police. Mr. Hughes-Buller deals with this subject with a good deal of penetrating sympathy, and the observations which he has offered ought to receive the support of all who desire to see the efficiency of the police and the confidence of the public in the force steadily improved. Critics of the police can have but a meagre idea of the magnitude of the work which has to be carried out by this branch of the administration. Obviously, Bengal is under-policed, and, as a matter of fact, no other province in India expects so much to be done by a single police officer as Bengal. The difficulties of the police force in Bengal are aggravated by the dearth of suitable local recruits, especially in the malarial districts, with the result that men have to be recruited from Bihar, the United Provinces and the Punjab. Mr. Hughes-Buller lays justifiable stress on the inadequacy of the police force. To put it briefly, there is in Bengal a body of only 20,000 men to protect the lives and property of more than 40 million persons, living for the most part in scattered hamlets spread over an area of 73,000 square miles. With all the difficulties of investigation consequent on inadequacy of staff, bad communications, and, worst of all, the apathy of the population in many cases, the results must be regarded as reflecting credit on the force in general. It cannot be denied that more efficiency ought to be secured; the Government itself realises that. The chief point, however, is that, so far as public criticism is concerned, practical suggestions are seldom made. Mr. Hughes-Buller has illustrated this in several ways. As to revolutionary crime, the Inspector-General lays his finger on the right spot when he says:—"What troubles the police is not so much the actual amount of crime committed, serious though it be, but the widespread symptoms of sympathy with the revolutionary movement and the necessity of being constantly on the watch to meet new developments in unexpected quarters. In some districts much of the time which should be devoted to ordinary crime is thus taken up in combating anarchy." Regarding the general *morale* of the force, it must be patent that "it would be impossible to expect that among 20,000 men who are brought into daily contact with the public, cases of misconduct should never occur." The fact, however, is that the number of police against whom complaints are made bears an insignificant proportion to the total strength of the force, and the charges which are found true are in a still smaller proportion. The policy of rewarding merit and punishing dishonesty is bearing the desired fruit. Lastly, one word about the superior police officers. The bitterest critic of the police administration has not been able to say that the superior officers are indifferent to the measures necessary to increase the efficiency of the force and to obtain the confidence of the public. The journal agrees with the Government that "their efforts, continued in this spirit, must eventually be crowned with success."

1212. The *Indian Mirror* writes that the recent Serpentine Lane out-

The Serpentine Lane outrage.

rage is yet another reminder that any leniency to terrorists is a mistake. The circumstances of the case show the difficulties which the police have to encounter in tracking down the desperadoes. The Calcutta Police have never spared pains to hunt down these dangerous criminals, and it is to be hoped that the general public will render every help to the authorities in obtaining such clues as will lead to the extermination of the gang.

INDIAN MIRROR,
3rd Dec. 1915.

1213. Commenting on the outrage in Serpentine Lane, the *Amrita*

Ibid.

Bazar Patrika writes that it is impossible to obtain further information, as the Serpentine

Lane people are too discreet to open their mouths to Press representatives, and the police officers are a sealed book to the Press. It is said a European sergeant has been summarily dismissed for supplying news to a certain morning contemporary. This is what the *Daily News* of the 2nd instant has to say on the matter:—"The usual police activity took place and one or two searches are reported to have been made, but as the police always shroud all political enquiries in mystery, it is difficult to get a correct version of affairs

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till the lapse of a little time. It is reported that a European sergeant attached to the Lall Bazar Telephone Office was summarily dismissed yesterday for supplying news of political cases by telephone to a certain morning contemporary. In fact, orders were issued some time back by Sir Frederick Halliday, who was then Commissioner, threatening any officer supplying news to the Press with dismissal. The superior officers of the department, when approached for details by Press representatives, invariably turn away the latter as wise as they were before they came, and thus, as all avenues of information have been shut against them, ways and means have been resorted to to get details of grave public importance for publication." So the only source of official information is closed against the Press. The actions of the anarchists are veiled in mystery. The attitude of the police is equally mysterious. The scared public are no less taciturn; and in these days of scepticism, there are no oracles to consult. The journal wonders what the sensation-lovers will do to have their curiosity satisfied.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
4th Dec 1915.

1214. Commenting on the suggestion that subordinate police officers should be eligible to serve on local bodies, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that those who have watched the present policy of the Government will find in the new proposal only a further extension of the principle on which the partition of districts is sought to be justified. It is stated that by the partition of districts the executive head of a district will be brought in close touch with the people inhabiting it, thereby enabling him to know their minds. Similarly, if Police Inspectors or Sub-Inspectors serve as members in local self-government institutions they will be able to know what is going on at their meetings. From the official point of view this may be a grand achievement; but, so far as self-government is concerned, it means a fatal blow to it and that for obvious reasons.

TELEGRAPH.
4th Dec. 1915.

1215. Crime, says the *Telegraph*, appears to have become the natural order of things. Scarcely have the people recovered from the surprise of the Cornwallis Street taxi-cab dakaity when they are startled again by the reports of two other crimes, even more serious—one a dakaity in East Bengal and the other a shooting affray in the heart of the metropolis, the latter seeming almost purposeless. It is futile to post sentries or parade the quarter where a crime has been committed, because it is very unlikely that after the ruffians have perpetrated an outrage in any locality, they will visit it again immediately or in the near future lest they be recognised or identified. The shooting of an Indian constable and others seems to have been a most heartless crime, for which no plausible excuse can be found. The only object that the paper can imagine is that of terrorising the police force into absolute inaction. The police discover firearms here, there and everywhere; yet the stock in the hands of the revolutionaries or desperadoes seems to be inexhaustible, while the number of the latter seems to be continually increasing. That the situation is serious admits of no doubt. The Inspector-General complains that the police in Bengal are very much undermanned; and perhaps their failure to suppress anarchical crime is attributed to this cause. However, if he has no idea of it, the public do not forget that ten or fifteen years ago the cost of maintaining the police force was only half of what it is now and the force was considerably weaker. Then, again, during the five years the partition of Bengal remained in force, although large sums of money were spent on the improvement of the police, the crime of dakaity was even more prevalent than last year. So this argument of Mr. Hughes-Buller falls to the ground. The journal does not desire to find fault with the police. Indeed, the way they sacrifice their lives shows that they compare favourably with the police of other countries. It is the system that is at fault. The paper does not presume to be equally all-knowing with those who advise the Government, but it believes, in common with the majority of its countrymen, that the experiment of half-measures has not stood the test of experience, neither has that of severity. Though severity is perhaps successful at times, it is never to be relied upon. In dealing with a highly sensitive and keenly intelligent race like the Bengalis, who are loyal at heart, although there are a few misguided youths among them, confidence is sure to be more effective than severity. The

journal has been urging Government to adopt a policy of rank and sincere confidence, in the absolute certainty of its being successful. The situation is such as to be regretted equally by the Government and the people, and it is, therefore, the paper's earnest prayer to the rulers to try the gentler methods of persuasion and confidence in preference to an exhibition of the tiger qualities of an imperial race.

1216. The latest daring motor-car dakaity in Corporation Street, writes the *Indian Mirror*, points to the grave urgency of very severe measures being taken by the authorities. It is intolerable that such an outrage should be committed in the heart of Calcutta. It is obvious that the powers at present possessed by the police and the means at their disposal are insufficient. How the existing defects can be removed ought to engage immediate attention. The journal thinks the use of the telephone ought to be made general, so that any such occurrence may be communicated to the police at once by the people of the neighbourhood. Secondly, the police ought to be provided with motor bicycles and cars for the easy pursuit of offenders. A police motor-cycle corps may perhaps be organised. Thirdly, a closer supervision of motor-cars and taxi-cabs is necessary. Only on the production of satisfactory proof of respectability should one be allowed to purchase a motor vehicle.

INDIAN MIRROR,
4th Dec. 1915.

1217. There have been several anarchical outrages committed within the last few days, writes the *Bengalee*, which for their daring remain unsurpassed in the record of such crimes. The boldness of the anarchists has increased with the immunity which they enjoy. Could they be caught and punished, there would be a sensible diminution of these outrages; but, as a rule, the men who commit these outrages, escape scot-free. An enquiry is held; but it generally ends in nothing. That the police might be more efficient than they are goes without saying. Both in London and in Paris there have been anarchical developments in the past; but on all such occasions, the London and the Paris Police were equal to the task; the culprits were shadowed to their dens, hunted out of them and eventually caught and punished according to the law. In Calcutta and in Bengal there has been no such display of skill and resourcefulness by the police. Confessions are the right-arm of strength of the Indian police. It is only when an approver is secured and a statement is obtained from him that the police are able to do something in these cases. Wisdom is not the monopoly of any department of the Government. Experts may obtain valuable advice from outsiders, who look upon all questions in the light of common sense. The journal hopes the experiment may yet be tried of sending promising young police officers to Europe or America for a detective training, though so far it has not commended itself to official wisdom. Police efficiency needs to be improved in India, and close contact with European experience in dealing with anarchical crimes may prove useful. However, truly speaking, the police alone cannot afford protection to a community that is helpless and defenceless. The paper once again urges the relaxation of the Arms Act, if not its total abolition. It is based upon a policy of mistrust, which should be abandoned, the sooner the better for all concerned. To keep the people disarmed, while the anarchists have no difficulty in providing themselves with arms, is a policy of supreme unwisdom, which is producing an abundant harvest of evil. The Inspector-General of Police indeed brushes aside the suggestion with contempt. Because in a number of cases the possessors of arms—very few as compared with the population—did not make proper use of them when attacked by dakaites, the Inspector-General of Police jumps to the conclusion that the people are cowardly and timorous and that a relaxation of the Arms Act would be useless. The aspersion on the character of the people as cowardly and unmanly is a gross calumny and unworthy of a high Government officer. The journal regrets that it should ever have been allowed to appear in a report published under the authority of Government. Only the other day two young Bengalis lost their lives in fighting against dakaites at Shibpur. A young Bengali jumped into a drain to save a *dhangar*, and sacrificed his life. Alone among the peoples of India the Bengalis have sent a voluntary fighting unit to the front which has done splendid service. The Viceroy himself has borne testimony to the courage

BENGALIEE,
5th Dec. 1915.

of Bengali policemen, who are under the Inspector-General of Police. If the people are cowardly and cannot or will not make use of the arms which they are allowed to possess, why not provide them with arms, and thus silence the clamour of the Indian Press? It would, assuming that Mr. Hughes-Buller is right, be a perfectly innocuous measure and would be serviceable to Government in shutting the mouth of the Indian Press. However that may be, the question should be looked at from another point of view. Anarchism is a disease, a distemper in the social system, and it can only be eliminated by remedies that will affect the whole social organism. Punish the anarchists by all means and with the severity which the law provides; but remedial measures, a healing policy, a policy of conciliation—that is the sovereign cure, the true solvent of the situation. Produce in India the conditions which prevail in the United Kingdom, where anarchism is unknown. Coercion has been tried, but, it must be admitted, has failed. A policy of conciliation upon a much larger scale than hitherto followed—a policy that will remove all distinctions calculated to annoy and to irritate—is what the situation demands; and the journal ventures to recommend it with confidence for the acceptance of Government.

(b)—*Working of the Courts.*

MUSSALMAN.
3rd, Dec. 1915.

1218. The *Mussalman* writes that it has from time to time invited the attention of the Government to the corruption prevailing in courts and other public offices

Corruption in Courts.

throughout the length and breadth of the country. It has also stated that neglect or connivance on the part of presiding officers is to a considerable extent responsible for this state of things. The journal is glad that at least the Bihar Government, has realised the importance of the question and has recently issued a circular to all officers, impressing on them the necessity for suppressing corruption in their offices. The paper, however, says from its own knowledge as well as from authentic information received that all courts and registration offices as well as other offices under Magistrates and Collectors are almost without any exception pervaded by corruption, and this is true not only of Bengal but of the whole of India. It is necessary that all the Provincial Governments and Administrations should follow the example of Bihar and take vigorous measures to root out the evil. Mere issue of circulars would be more or less unavailing, but the C. I. D. must be requisitioned, crimes in this connection must be detected, prosecutions launched, and the culprits must be convicted when their guilt is proved. Without some such drastic measures the evil cannot be eradicated.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
6th Dec, 1915.

1219. Referring to a case at the High Court in which a certain Priya Nath Kar charged six persons with assault, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that it will appear

The High Court and "findings of fact."

that the case was full of improbabilities and suspicious circumstances and such was the deliberate and well-considered opinion of Mr. Jackson, who is not only the *doyen* of the Calcutta Bar but a Barrister whose experience of criminal cases, extending over half a century, is quite unique. The journal does not say that Judges are to be influenced by the position and standing of Counsel appearing before them, but Mr. Jackson is not the sort of man to take up a trumped-up case for the sake of a paltry fee, and the learned Judges, however Olympian they may be in their indifference to all mundane considerations, might as well have taken that fact into account. Of course, they did nothing of the sort: they just rejected the application, conceiving that they were bound by "findings of fact." Is it to be supposed from this that they agreed with the lower court's findings of fact? It does not appear so, for Their Lordships discreetly forbore to give any reasons. It requires some temerity to question the learning of a pair of High Court Judges, but one may pardonably enquire whence Their Lordships have derived the precious legal maxim that they are bound by the lower appellate Court's findings of fact. In reply to certain remarks of Counsel, Mr. Justice Chitty observed with a good deal of self-complaisance that they knew what their powers were. Perhaps they do; but Mr. Jackson pointed out

in his crushing rejoinder, "What is the use of having powers if you put yourselves above the law and do not exercise your powers?" This is strong language, but perhaps not too strong considering the gravity of the situation. The doctrine of cases being concluded by findings of fact is carried to scandalous lengths by some High Court Judges. Nothing can be more pitiable than that members of the Bar should be content to scrape together a little practice by conciliating the Judges and seeking to propitiate them.

1220. Corruption, it goes without saying, writes the *Hindoo Patriot*, has been prevalent in courts, especially in the mufassal, since time immemorial and bids fair to continue indefinitely, without check or hindrance. Nothing can be done in public offices without "slipping silver into the itching palm of the 'red-coated *chaprassi*.'"

Corruption in Courts.

Illegal gratifications are received almost openly by the subordinate *amla*, and the practice is so universal that the people have grown quite accustomed to it. No one, who has had any experience of the courts, will demur to subscribe to the foregoing statement. The zamindars have become so thoroughly disgusted with the existing state of things that many of them find it preferable to pay their revenue by postal money order. Nor is this all. There is sufficient reason to fear that a considerable percentage of agricultural loans finds its way into the pockets of the *amla* charged with their distribution. Even "honorary officers, such as the collecting members of the Chaukidari Panchayet, are stated to be not free from the taint." The Government and the public are therefore united in admitting the prevalence of corruption; but it is said that charges of this nature against a whole class of officers cannot be easily proved, nor can the practice be easily put down "so long as public opinion in India views these practices with tolerance." Now the public are loud in complaining against such malpractices, and it cannot be fairly said that public opinion is tolerant of such practices or that the public do not earnestly desire their discontinuance. What can the public do? The people are utterly powerless in the matter and are obliged to tolerate such practices because they cannot put an end to them. No, the people look to the Government alone to take such steps as will eradicate corruption in the courts. The mere promulgation of a circular, full of pious precepts and wishes, will be of no use whatever. What is wanted is to prosecute the offenders in a few cases where there is no paucity of evidence to ensure a conviction. Those that are the worst offenders by repute should be selected for prosecution, and it is certain that a few cases of successful prosecution will be more effective in putting down the prevailing practice than any number of circulars, however strongly worded.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
6th Dec. 1915.

(h)—General.

1221. Referring to the commutation of death sentences in the Lahore conspiracy case, the *Hablul Matin* remarks that it joined with other Indian contemporaries in

The Lahore conspiracy case.

appealing on behalf of the men, but its plea was based upon different grounds. The Anglo-Indian newspapers, with one or two exceptions, have raised a hue and cry because the sentences have been commuted. They seem to think that the Empire will be in danger because certain criminals, instead of being hanged, have been transported. Such hysterical effusions and vindictive spirit are discreditable to journalism. While on the subject, the journal must urge that it is high time for Government and the leaders of Indian society to devise measures for the suppression of anarchism. The lives and property of peaceful and law-abiding citizens are imperilled. Some practical steps must be taken before matters go from bad to worse. Within the last two months, two deserving police officers have been murdered. Cannot something be done to ensure the safety of these public servants? They should be provided with better houses and more efficient guards. The Mussalmanpara and Masjidbari outrages prove that dingy lanes are not suitable places for the residence of these public officers, because the murderers can escape

HABLUL MATIN,
1st Dec. 1915.

with impunity. It is better that money should be spent in affording protection to public officers than in providing for their widows and orphans. The root of the evil must be got at, so that the organisation of crime may be broken up and the country saved from a great danger. It is, indeed, a matter of regret that the anti-anarchist association, which was started some time ago, has stopped its propaganda. It is hoped that it will be revived, now that the schools and colleges have reopened after the *Puja* holidays. The parents and guardians should realise that they are more interested in the suppression of anarchism than the C. I. D., otherwise they will have to suffer in future. The professors and teachers of every college and school in Bengal should be instructed by the Hon'ble Mr. Hornell to point out to their pupils the evils of anarchism on all occasions. The dakaities and murders committed in this province during the last two months should make the people realise the gravity of the situation. There is no danger of the Germans marching upon India, but there is this domestic trouble of anarchism, which, if not rooted out, will put an end to the peace and security of the people of Bengal. A *jehad* should be waged for the cause of law and order and the country saved from crime and outrage.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
2nd Dec. 1915.

1222. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that in noticing the celebration of the 50 years' service of Sir George Knox, Judge of the Allahabad High Court, the *Pioneer* divulged a secret, namely, that Sir George "was for a short space of time an energetic and valued member of its staff." It is stated that 42 years ago, when Sir George was an Assistant Collector, he and another member of the Civil Service "were permitted by Government to help in bringing out the paper during the temporary illness of the then editor." Of course, the Government order prohibiting its servants to contribute political articles to newspapers was then in vogue as it is now; but when the *Pioneer* and some other Anglo-Indian papers are concerned this order is honoured more in the breach than in the observance. It is an open secret that even now several officials freely contribute to the columns of the *Pioneer* and other Anglo-Indian papers. In 1888 the late Mr. H. A. D. Phillips, I.C.S., then an Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, who made himself famous by his many vigorous feats, wrote political articles openly in the *Calcutta Review*. He posed as the exponent of the political views of the violent section of Anglo-Indians and abused the Congress leaders to his heart's content.

BENGALIEE,
7th Dec. 1915.

1223. Referring to the remarks of the *Indian Daily News* on the relaxation of the Arms Act, the *Bengalee* writes that the argument of its contemporary resolves itself into this—that the dakait equipped with arms would have an advantage over the citizen similarly provided, as he would be the attacking party. That there is something in this view the journal does not for a moment dispute. However, it is at the same time quite obvious that there would be less disparity between the citizen and the dakait when both are provided with arms, and the citizen would not be worse off for being armed. On the contrary, in many cases he would have the courage to use his weapon against the dakait. The possession of the weapon would create the desire to learn its use. Furthermore, the knowledge that the citizens have firearms to protect themselves would operate as a deterrent, for there would always be the chance of the firearms being used against the dakait. Take a concrete case, and that no other than the recent dakait in Corporation Street. Here a man threw a brickbat at the motor-car, which unfortunately did not hit any of the dakait. If he had been provided with a five-chambered revolver and had emptied the barrels one after another against the dakait, either some of them would have been hit or they would have run away. It is said that if the Arms Act were relaxed the dakait would not only be robbing people of their jewellery but also of their arms. However, in many cases the arms would protect the jewellery and there would be fewer instances of daring dakait. Apart from political and racial considerations, the strongest objection to the Arms Act from the practical point of view is that it deprives the community of arms for purposes of defence, while the dakait have no difficulty in obtaining them for purposes of depredation.

The *Indian Daily News* and the
Arms Act.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1224. The *Hablul Matin* writes that the vast majority of the Moslems of Bengal profess the Islamic religion but have not imbibed the spirit of the true faith. It is for this reason that an active religious propaganda is necessary for the social, moral and civic advancement of that community in this province. It is therefore the duty of every Moslem to extend his zealous support to the "Anjuman-i-Ulama-i-Bangala," which has been started for mission work in the cause of Islam in Bengal. In the earliest days of Islamic history, every Moslem was a preacher in the cause of the true faith. From the Caliph down to the poorest shopkeeper, every one felt it his duty to take part in the propaganda of the Islamic religion. If the glories of Islam are to be revived, every Moslem should devote his energies to the cause of true religion. The journal has no doubt that if scope is given the Moslems even in the present degenerate times, they are prepared to sacrifice their interests in the cause of religion. There is the latent spiritual force, which should be turned into the most potent instrument for the social, moral and intellectual regeneration of the Mussalman community. That is the noble mission of the Anjuman-i-Ulama-i-Bangala, which is certain to raise the moral and spiritual tone of the Moslem community and ensure its peace in the world hereafter. Muhammadans are not required to shed their blood in the cause of the true faith as in the past, but, still, it is their duty to sacrifice their interests for the success of this holy mission of the Anjuman.

The Anjuman-i-Ulama-i-Bangala.

HABUL MATIN,
1st Dec. 1915.

1225. As the Bombay session of the National Congress draws near, writes the *Indian Mirror*, sedate and thoughtful men all over the country begin to feel nervous as to how the proceedings will go off. Is the Indian National Congress going to assert itself over the Home Rule Extremists, or is it going to commit suicide by yielding to the glamour of Extremist "Kultur?" Is Sir S. P. Sinha going to speak out boldly and vigorously and scorch the movement, or is he going to take up a weak, vacillating attitude so as to keep well with both parties? Knowing Sir S. P. Sinha as the paper does, there is little doubt that he will flatly decline to have anything to do with the bumptious section of Indian politicians. In the first place, he is not like those who make themselves heard on the public platform for the sake of winning applause. The public can never forget the independence and good sense he displayed in connection with the Press Act. Undeterred by the clamour of the Nationalist Press, disregarding the unpopularity he was about to court amongst the forward section of Indian politicians, he supported the Government of India in enacting that most salutary measure. The most distinguishing trait of his public career has been his consistent dissociation from the school of bounce and blather. From such a level-headed, far-sighted and sagacious man as Sir S. P. Sinha, therefore, nothing but a calm and considered speech can be expected by the public. The journal will not be assuming too much then if it says that Sir S. P. Sinha is sure to throw a chilling douche on the programme of the Home Rule League. That is, of course, the least that is expected from him. The paper also expects him to read a much-needed sermon to the impractical idealists who are disturbing the public mind by all kinds of hair-brained propositions and speculations; and, above all, to use his talents and eloquence to rally the national forces for the extermination of the abominable pest of anarchism which still afflicts the land. As one of the leading Advocates of the Calcutta Bar, and as a Councillor of the Imperial Government for some time, Sir S. P. Sinha knows the situation far too well to credit the one-sided explanation of the Nationalist politicians. The revelations made in the Lahore conspiracy case and in the political trials in other parts of the country, cannot leave any room for doubt as to the lines on which the President of the Congress should model his speech. His tone should be firm, and it should ring out clearly and distinctly so as to make it understood that any one who does not help actively in the suppression of the forces of disorder and lawlessness is not true to the country and, therefore, not fit to be accorded a place in the National Congress. He may tell the educated classes that as the martial

INDIAN MIRROR,
3rd Dec. 1915.

racers of India are shedding their blood for King and Empire, so should they unite their forces for the attainment of the common end—the defeat of the enemy of the human race. It is not enough, he may tell them, to make loyal speeches, but they must give practical exhibitions of loyalty by strengthening the hands of the authorities in every possible manner. One of the ways in which the greatest help can be rendered to Government at this moment is by refraining from raising controversial questions and holding all political agitation in abeyance.

BENGALÉE,
4th Dec. 1915.

1226. Commenting on the *Englishman's* remarks as to the prevalence of bribery and corruption in Council elections, the *Bengalée* says that the statement is a calumny.

The *Englishman* and Council elections.

The journal challenges its contemporary to point to a single case in Bengal since the Councils have been reconstituted upon an elective basis where bribery and corruption was brought home against any candidate for election to the Councils. The purity of Indian public life, as compared with that of other countries, is, on the whole, a matter for national congratulation. Indian public men have really nothing to gain in the way of power or pelf as the reward of their labours in the Councils. Why should they have recourse to bribery and corruption when they have no return for the work except the approbation of their conscience arising from the conviction that they have been of some service to their countrymen? They have no Cabinet appointments to look forward to. Most of them do not hanker after titles and distinctions; they know well enough that titles and distinctions can best be earned by remaining outside the Councils, where their rôle is too often to fight the Government.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
4th Dec. 1915.

1227. Commenting on the remarks of some Anglo-Indian papers regarding its proposal to send anarchists to the front, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says its contemporaries are a little obtuse.

Can the anarchists be utilised for the front?

No one can have love for these lawless bands. Nay, the *Patrika* has a greater grievance against them, as they are murdering and robbing its innocent countrymen. It, therefore, suggested a method of getting rid of them which, if resorted to, might result in some good. Well, it cannot be denied that if they can kill some Germans, that will be something; and as reckless desperadoes, they can surely do it, especially if they are placed between the devil and the deep sea, that is to say, if they run the risk of being shot down by British soldiers if they run away and by Germans if they do not use their weapons effectively against them. If they themselves are killed, that will also not make many people disconsolate. The *Empire* talks of "honour" and "high ideals" and so forth, but a nation at war should lock up these fine perceptions in an iron safe till peace is restored. As a matter of fact, the Allies have now adopted some of those methods which they condemned in the beginning. Thus, "honour" and "high ideals" are very good in times of peace; but they are morbid sentimentalities when a victory is to be obtained in the battle-field. However, is there much difference between killing soldiers with shrapnel and killing them with poisonous gas? Deaths caused by both are equally horrible. The *Empire* does not state the truth when it says that the *Patrika* "extolled the bravery of the political desperadoes." The latter never did so. What it said was that they possess a kind of courage which might be brutal in its nature but which, if properly directed, might be of use both to themselves and the State. There is no question that some of these assassins possess good traits. Even the *Pioneer* was led to speak of the late Kanai Lal Datta with ardent admiration when he, as an under-trial prisoner, implicated in a bomb case, shot dead the approver Noren Gossain in the jail to save a number of his co-accused, fully knowing that he would be caught and hanged on a charge of murder. What the journal proposed was that these men might very well be given a chance to reform by being employed at the front. If they do not behave properly, they may be shot dead at the seat of war, instead of being hanged in India or confined for twenty years in the Andamans as life-convicts. Like the *Empire*, the *Statesman* also says that robbery and assassination require no courage in their perpetrators. If courage means the quality that enables men to meet dangers without fear, the anarchists do possess it in an eminent degree, for they are as ready to take the lives of others

as to give their own. They no doubt abuse this quality, yet it is courage; and it will produce good and not evil if it can be applied to right purposes. The *Statesman* is equally incorrect when it says that freebooters can never shine on the field of battle, or in any honest cause. In India and many other countries the founders of many a great house were robber-chieftains who, though originally cruel plunderers, settled down as peaceful rulers of kingdoms afterwards. The Italian brigands were no less pitiless than modern anarchists, yet many of them had a hand in securing the independence of Italy. The *Patrika's* argument is this. An official enquiry into the cause of the decrease in crime in England last year elicited the fact that one of these was the enlistment of many habitual offenders for the war. In this way that country has got rid of a good many criminals. Why should not a similar measure be adopted also in India to reduce its criminal population, including the anarchists who have proved such a troublesome nuisance both to the rulers and the ruled? Then, again, out of the 340 English convicts detained in the Borstal Institution who had been sent to the trenches up to the end of April last, only 17 are reported to have committed fresh offences. Of the rest, as many as 33 have attained non-commissioned rank. Thus, criminals can make good soldiers under favourable circumstances; and a chance should therefore be given to the misguided Indian youths of *bhadralok* families, now behaving like veritable devils, to rehabilitate themselves.

1228. It is a pity that all Indian organisations sleep all the year round, writes the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*. They wake up in December to make some noise and then relapse into their *mamuli* slumber. At least the Dharma Mahamandal should be an exception to this rule, for it is a purely social and religious movement and therefore can escape the tender attentions of the good people of the Criminal Intelligence Department; secondly, its affairs are in the hands of people whose loyalty is above suspicion; and, thirdly, it has not to depend on official favour for carrying out the reforms it has imposed upon itself.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
6th Dec. 1915.

1229. There is a wisdom born of knowledge and there is a wisdom born of utter fatuity, writes the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*. Fortified with this latter kind of wisdom, an Anglo-Indian contemporary makes the sapient observation that it does not require any courage to commit assassination. No, it does not. It also does not require any courage to apply all sorts of foul epithets to enemies from the safe shelter of the editorial chair at Chowringhee; it does not require courage for hired Anglo-Indian journalists to sneer at the Bengalis on any and every occasion; and it does not require courage for doing ever so many other brave things. If only those things were to be done which require courage, then there would be many things undone in the world and many of the leading articles of the *Statesman* would never be written. However, leaving the *Statesman* aside, it never was the journal's argument that it required any courage to commit assassination. What it contended, and what indeed is perfectly true, was that many of the young men who were implicated in anarchical crimes had shown a kind of strength, hardihood, physical capacity and readiness to face perils, and that these qualities, properly disciplined and utilized, could very well be turned to account against the enemies of the King and the Empire. This, indeed, is such a very obvious proposition that the *Patrika* wonders how even the most obtuse of people can possibly misunderstand its meaning or misinterpret its motive. Anarchism is not the vice of the Bengali race; it is not in its blood; and if there is a prevalence of such crimes in this country at present, it is due partly to misguided zeal, partly to those evil communications which corrupt good manners, but in a larger measure still to want of occupation, absence of proper channels of activity, and the disturbed and unsettled state of mind which such a condition of things naturally causes. Give these people healthy occupation, direct their endeavours to wholesome lines of activity, and there will be achieved more success than could be gained by any policy of wholesale internment or drastic punishment. At the present moment, with the Empire passing through a grave crisis, what better occupation can be devised than military service with the armies of the King?

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
7th Dec. 1915.

INDIAN EMPIRE,
7th Dec. 1915.

1230. Commenting on the *Patrika's* suggestion to utilise the Indian anarchical convicts at the front, the *Indian Empire* writes that several Anglo-Indian con-

temporaries have taken exception to this on the ground that as the convicts are criminals of the worst type, it is disgraceful for British troops to associate with them. The journal admits the force of the argument, yet it cannot but remind its contemporaries that as the anarchists' crimes are due to a false conception of patriotism and as the anarchists are generally sons of the *bhadralok* class, their employment at the front will serve to reclaim them and to ingrain in them a better conception of patriotism and loyalty to the Empire. This will also help to reform even their non-convict associates, who are likely otherwise to give trouble to the Government. The French, with all their proverbial fastidiousness about self-respect, seem to know how to utilise the criminal practically, and it is said that there is a very strong agitation in France at present urging the Government to send to the trenches all the able-bodied convicts now serving in various French prisons, to do the most dangerous tasks. Those Englishmen—generally the scum of society—who would have increased the prison population, have been sent to the front. Thus while in Bengal, as is stated in the police report, the war has led to an increase of crime, evidently driving many peaceful but needy people to commit it, the reverse is the case in England, where many of the habitual offenders have been enlisted in the army. If English soldiers do not feel it disgraceful to associate with English habitual offenders, surely British and Indian troops will not feel it a disgrace to associate with *bhadralok* criminals of India.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
8th Dec. 1915.

1231. There are many mealy-mouthed politicians in this country, writes the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, men who have sold their souls to formulas, who object to the word

"Home-rule." It recalls dangerous associations to their minds, they say; besides it may sound offensive to English ears; and so to save the susceptibilities of their English friends, they want a less emphatic phrase. The journal cannot understand the attitude of these friends. If other people have delicate susceptibilities, they must look for themselves. The paper is not always prepared to sacrifice the interests of its country on the altar of delicate susceptibilities. It wants an arresting, emphatic word—a word which will express the meaning fully, adequately, completely, and "Home-rule" is *the* word for it. If people do not want the word, the journal will understand that they do not want the thing. Weak and little-faithed themselves, they do not want government of the country by the people of the country, which only is Home-rule; what they want is to be "hon'ble" members of make-believe Councils, and verily they have their reward. There are many reforms for which the Congress has agitated during the last thirty years—simultaneous Civil Service Examinations, separation of the Executive and Judicial functions, modification of the Arms Act and many other things. However, nothing has resulted. What is it that India chiefly needs? She wants not ornamental members of ornamental Legislative Councils—she wants to live—to live free from disease, free from plague and malaria; to live, to grow and to prosper. Government sticks to the shibboleth of quinine—a shibboleth in which the people have no faith. They believe rather in those large sanitary measures which have freed from malaria the Panama Canal zone and the marshy tracts of the Roman Campagna. With Bengalis malaria is a question of life and death, of personal and domestic bereavement, of poignant and heart-rending grief; with the authorities it is a question of statistics, of comparative tables of cold and heartless figures. Take, again, the question of education. As Mrs. Besant points out: "After 80 years of education controlled by the bureaucracy the percentage of literacy in India is 2.9; in Japan after 40 years of Home-rule the percentage of literacy is 98." What a tale to unfold—a tale of shame for Indians no less than a tale of shame for the Government! However, above all is the question of money. The primary needs are education and sanitation, and money is necessary for both. Effective control of finance is essential, therefore, to any large and real scheme of self-government. So far as this matter is concerned, some recent happening may well point the moral. Owing to the war and the consequent stringency of money, many necessary educational grants have been sadly curtailed this year, and yet

the building of the new capital at Delhi goes on as merrily as ever. If Indians had self-government, would they throw away 20 crores of rupees over such a luxury?

1232. Referring to the party in Bombay which is opposed to the holding of a session of the Moslem League in that city next Christmas week, the *Bengalee* says it fears there is much truth in the view that the meeting of the protesters was brought about and was due to the encouragement received from certain officials who do not desire that the Muhammadans should come to any understanding with the Hindus on questions of common interest. The journal assures these officials, if there be such, and all others whom it may concern, that they can no more stem the rising tide of friendliness and solidarity between Hindus and Moslems than Canute was able to roll back the onrushing tide.

BENGALUR.
8th Dec. 1915.

F. P. McKINTY,
Special Assistant.

11, CAMAC STREET,
CALCUTTA,
The 11th December 1915.

